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ALLEGED FALSE BILLS

REDFERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

William McElhinney Secures an Attachment for $9,854 Advanced on Bills of Sale Which, He Says, Were Fictitious—The Money Paid to E. B. Smith and W. H. Batcheller—The Sheriff in Charge of Their Place of Business.

An attachment for $9,854 has been issued against Eugene B. Smith and William H. Patcheller, wholesale dealers in cotton goods at 47 Leonard Street, under the style of the Redfern Manufacturing Company, and yesterday the Sheriff placed a keeper in charge of their office.

The attachment was obtained by Leventritt & Nathan for William McElhinney, who says he advanced the amount mentioned to Messrs. Smith and Batcheller on bills of sale, which, it is said, proved to be fictitious.

Mr. Smith is said to be the President of the company and Mr. Batcheller the manager. Mr. Smith was for several years in the employ of Mr. Batcheller, who was President of the Batcheller & Peterson Company of 47 Leonard Street, which suspended payment in October, 1894. Mr. Smith, it is said, became the proprietor of the business in November, 1895, into which he said he put $10,000 capital, part of which, it is alleged, he raised by a mortgage on his house at 461 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

Mr. McElhinney, who is an old and well-known merchant, became the financial supporter of the company last November, and since then he has cashed all bills of sale made by Messrs. Smith and Batcheller.

According to the affidavits prepared by Leventritth & Nathan the agreement between Messrs. McElhinney, Smith, and Batcheller was that Batcheller and Smith would sell good to merchants throughout the United States, would report such sales to Mr. McElhinney, that he would advance to them the amount of such sales, less 4½ per cent. commission, that the goods were to be shipped to the buyers and bills in the name of Mr. McElhinney, that he would be the owner of the claims for the goods sold and delivered, and would alone be entitled to collect the amount of the sale. It is alleged that they induced him to make advances and payments to them upon fictitious sales.

It is stated that between Nov. 1, 1895, and May 21, 1896, Messrs. Smith and Batcheller represented to Mr. McElhinney that they had sold to various merchants throughout the country good to the amount of $10,318, that they presented to him bills for such alleged sales, caused the goods to be packed for shipment, gave seeming instructions that the goods should be shipped to the supposed buyers, and caused the goods to be sent away from Mr. McElhinney's place of business, at the same address. He says he advanced $9,854 to them, which was less his commission of 4½ per cent.

Mr. McElhinney alleges that the sales were wholly fictitious, and that the goods were never shipped to the supposed buyers, but were removed and disposed of for the use of the defendants. He also alleges that the claims against the supposed buyers assigned by the defendants to him are entirely valueless, and that he has been unable to collect any of the said alleged claims, and has been unable to collect the purchase price of any of the supposed sales. It is alleged that when Messrs. Smith and Batcheller pretended to have made a sale of goods they gave to Mr. McElhinney a bill addressed to the pretended buyer for the alleged amount, and caused the goods to be packed up for shipment. The goods were sent away, and Mr. McElhinney supposed they had been delivered to the buyers.

Messrs. Smith and Batcheller, it is alleged, represented that they had sold goods to certain merchants in Erie, Penn.; Aurora, Ill.; Austin, Texas; St. Paul, Grand Rapids, St. Louis, Dubuque, and to many others.

Mr. McElhinney recently placed some of the bills given to him by Messrs. Smith and Batcheller into the hands of Frank & Einstein of 289 Broadway for collection. The claims were against well-known merchants in various cities, and Frank & Einstein were surprised that these merchants had not paid the bills. Drafts were drawn by Mr. McElhinney on various out-of-town merchants for the amount of the supposed claims against them, but they were returned unpaid, and with word that the merchants knew nothing about the matter.

Messrs. Batcheller and Smith have deskroom with a number of others at 47 Leonard Street. Mr. McElhinney's deskroom is separated from theirs by portieres. Mr. McElhinney did not care to say more about the matter yesterday than is contained in the affidavits. A reporter called several times yesterday to see Messrs. Batcheller and Smith, but could not find them.

MR. SESSIONS FALLS DEAD.

A Prominent Republican and Father of Edith Sessions Tupper.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 27.—Walter Sessions fell dead on a street at Lakewood this afternoon. He was seventy-two years old.

He had been prominent in Republican politics in Western New-York for fifty years, and served several terms in the Assembly between 1850 and 1860; in the State Senate between 1860 and 1870, and in Congress between 1870 and 1890.

He was a member of the New-York World's Fair Commission, having been appointed by Gov. Flower.

He leaves three children, one of whom is Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper of literary and dramatic fame.

Federation of Women's Clubs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 27.—The third biennial session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs began at MacAuley's Theatre at 9 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Petty S. Semple of the Louisville Club welcomed the visitors, and, after a response by President Henrotin of Chicago, the convention began business in earnest. Among the prominent clubwomen in attendance are Mrs. Belva Lockwood of Washington, Mrs. Frances Burrows, wife of Senator Burrows of Michigan; Mrs. Jane Croly, Jennie June, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, and Mrs. Helmuth, President Sorosis, of New-York.

Indicts Forty-two Liquor Sellers.

The Hudson County Grand Jury, at Jersey City, yesterday found thirty indictments against Sunday liquor sellers on evidence furnished by Christian Endeavor and Epworth League detectives. Twelve others were indicted on evidence furnished by Prosecutor Winfield's detectives. The names of the indicted persons will not be made public until they are called upon to plead.

The Heir a Convict for Life.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 27.—Mrs. Martha Calloway left a will bequeathing to her son, Clark Bedell, a life convict in the Auburn (N. Y.) Prison, half of her valuable estate, and prohibiting her husband from any share in it. The convict was a prominent man here, and his disgrace was a secret until the mother died. The step-father is contesting the will.

Six Sailors Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 27.—Near St. Paul's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Norwegian bark Eendrecht has been wrecked. Capt. Nielsen, First Mate Sorensen, Second Mate Parson, and Seamen Harold, Nelson, and Soterstron were lost. Five others were saved.

Gold Coin for Germany.

Gold coin to the amount of $1,250,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Germany to-day. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., send $900,000, and L. Von Hoffmann & Co. $300,000. Othe. shipments of gold will probably be made Saturday.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY A WINDSTORM

The Cities of St. Louis and East St. Louis Visited by the Worst Tornado of Their History.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS MAY REACH THE THOUSANDS

The Cities in Absolute Darkness and Communication Cut Off—The Money Loss High Up in Millions.

MANY EXCURSION BOATS WERE LOST ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Several Missouri and Illinois Towns Reported to Have Been Wiped Out of Existence—Two Schoolhouses Said to Have Been Demolished Causing the Loss of at Least One Hundred Lives.

Flames Sweep the Wreckage.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—St. Louis and vicinity were struck by a cyclone of frightful fury at a late hour this afternoon.

Late to-night it was said that 1,500 persons were killed or wounded in this city.

In East St. Louis and environments it is estimated that there are 500 dead and wounded.

The latest reports compiled from the scene of destruction in the three States point to the loss of over 700 human lives, and the probabilities are that later reports will swell the total death list to enormous proportions.

According to places, the death roll is divided as follows:

In St. Louis, 300; East St. Louis, 300; Drake, Ill., 80; Rush Hill, Mo., 10; Rennick, Mo., 5; Labaddie, Mo., 10.

The disaster appears to be the greatest the country has known since the Johnstown flood.

The loss to property in East St. Louis is placed at $2,000,000, and probably will be much greater, as a large section of the city is burning.

The property loss in this city will be over $1,000,000.

Many towns in Central and Western Missouri are reported wrecked, and many lives are said to have been lost.

The list of the dead in St. Louis cannot be estimated until alarming reports of loss of life in collapsed buildings can be confirmed. At least 40 bodies have been found. If the reports are true that 200 girls are in the ruins of a cigarette factory and that many others were killed in St. Louis the list will nearly reach 300.

The city is in a state of panic. Nearly all electric wires are down and the city is in darkness.

To add to the confusion, the tornado was followed by a deluge of rain, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, which still continue. Telephone wires are useless and livery men refuse requests for conveyances on account of prostrate electric wires.

The scene in East St. Louis is appalling. The tornado struck that city with terrible effect.

It is now estimated that 300 persons are dead in East St. Louis alone as a result of the wind, flood, and flames.

The fire was not under control at 1 o'clock.

The tornado was followed by an outbreak of fire, caused by lightning, and before the flames were gotten under control property to the value of nearly $3,000,000 was destroyed.

The tornado passed in an easterly direction, and it is reported that Vandalia and Caseyville, in Illinois, suffered severely. One report states that the railroad station in Vandalia was blown away and thirty people were killed.

There were really two cyclones. One came from the northwest and the other from the direct east. Both met on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi River and joined in a whirling cloud of death and destruction.

The cyclone is moving rapidly almost due east.

The Vandalia Railroad has started a special train filled largely with surgeons and newspaper men from Indianapolis for St. Louis.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Hundreds of Lives Reported Lost—The City in Flames.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Reports of the storm in East St. Louis are meagre. There is no communication by river or bridge, and telegraph and telephone wires are down.

The report of fatalities in East St. Louis is hourly increasing, and it is now estimated that the loss of life will exceed 150.

The storm burst at 5:20 o'clock, and did its terrible work in a briefer space of time almost than it takes to tell it.

It passed in a southeasterly direction, and left a broad trail of destruction. The full horror of the scene will not be known until daylight. Every report that comes brings new tales of disaster.

The relay station at East St. Louis was destroyed. The roundhouses and freight sheds of the Wabash and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads were crushed to splinters.

Both the great bridges leading from St. Louis to the east side were badly wrecked, the east approach to the Eads bridge being swept away and a span taken bodily from the Merchants' bridge.

Every steamer in the river in front of St. Louis is reported sunk, and the loss of life must be enormous. No reliable estimate can be obtained, but it it believed that hundreds, perhaps thousands, have perished.

The telegraph offices at all surrounding towns are besieged by anxious people, trying to obtain some news of absent friends.

Lightning struck the Standard Oil Works and flames were soon pouring from a dozen buildings. The fire department was utterly powerless to cope with the conflagration, and it is feared nearly the entire business and a great portion of the residence section will be destroyed by flames if not already so by the wind.

Among the principal buildings already ruined are the National Hotel, the Standard Oil Works, East St. Louis Wire Nail Works, the Crescent Elevator, Resel Elevator, and the eleven freight depots and stores and residences on St. Clair Avenue.

A cyclone, destructive of life and much property, visited East St. Louis in June, 1872. The principal destruction was along the water front and in the railroad yards. Between sixty and seventy lives were lost, boats were blown from their moorings and sunk with all on board, persons were picked up on the levee and hurled to their death, and buildings were scattered to the four winds.

Old railroad men recall some freaks of the storm. A forty-ton Alton engine was standing in the yards when the cyclone struck that part of the city. The mass of iron and steel was rolled over like a match-box.

The cyclone happened the same time of the day as to-day's awful second visitation, as well as nearly at the same time of the year.

IN ST. LOUIS PROPER.

Many Lives Lost and Much Property Wrecked.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The clouds that had covered the city since noon broke at 5:20 into a furious storm. Within ten minutes the wind reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour, sweeping with it dense waves of rain. The highest speed of wind previously recorded here was seventy-two miles an hour, in August, 1878.

The screeching of the wind through electric wires, the crash of wreckage that it swept in every direction, the electric flashes from tangled wires, and crashing thunder made a scene of awful terror.

The steamer D. H. Pike, with thirty passengers on board, bound for Peoria, was blown bottom up in the middle of the river and a number of persons were killed.

The steamer Delaphin, with a crew of six and twenty women passengers on board, was blown against the bridge pier and broken in two. The women and two of the crew clung to the bridge stonework and were rescued.

The steamer Libbie Conger, with only Capt. Seaman, his wife, and three of a crew aboard, went adrift. The wreck of a boat opposite Carondelet is supposed to be this steamer.

Ottened's furniture store, at Broadway and Soulard Street, was demolished, and six men are reported killed.

A saloon at 604 South Seventh Street fell, with nine men in the ruins.

St. Patrick's Church, at Sixth and Biddle Streets, fell, and the wreckage fills the streets.

The electric railway line is burned out, as well as the electric lighting plant.

Fourteen fire alarms were sounded within an hour, and three alarms were sent in from the Poor House, which building has 1,200 inmates. The roof of the Poor House was blown off and the fatalities are reported to be heavy.

There are also alarming reports of great loss of life in the southern portion of St. Louis from railroad tracks to Carondelet.

The following identified bodies are at the Morgue:

BRADSHAW, WALLACE, colored, aged eleven; killed at Ewing and Scott Avenues.

BURGESS, BENJAMIN; killed at Oteendale's mill.

BESICHIR, HENRY, aged twenty; killed at 301 South Second Street.

CARPENTER, JOSEPH, foreman of the St. Louis Railing Works, on Menard Street.

CARPENTER, Mrs., wife of Joseph Carpenter.

CARPENTER, ——, child of Joseph Carpenter. (Crushed to death in the collapse of Carpenter's factory.)

CLAYPOT, KATIE, aged seven; killed in a building at Ewing and Scott Avenues.

DAWES, MICHAEL, a driver, blown from his wagon in the vicinity and instantly killed.

DIEDRICH, PETER; killed in the collapse of a big mill at Ninth and Marion Streets.

MARTINI, JOSEPHINE, aged twenty-five; killed in a saloon at 302 South Twelfth Street.

MARANO, JULIUS; killed in a South Broadway liquor store.

NOLTA, JOHN, aged forty; killed at Fourteenth and Poplar Streets.

OTEENDALE, WILLIAM, proprietor of a factory at Marion and Eighth Streets; killed in the wreckage of his building.

SCHULINGER, ALEXANDER, a dairyman; struck by a falling tree and killed on Third and Marion Streets.

WETTS, FREDERICK, aged seventeen; found in the ruins of his home, at 1,724 South Ninth Street.

WETTS, THERESA, Frederick Wetts's sister, aged thirteen; found in the ruins of her home.

UNKNOWN MAN; found dead under the bricks of a fallen chimney at Second and Choteau Streets.

UNKNOWN MAN; found badly mangled in a quarry on De Soto Street.

UNKNOWN MAN; well-dressed; found at Marion Street and Park Avenue.

During the last race at the Fair Grounds, the roof was blown from the grand stand. The crowd had gone to the open field for safety, and but four men were killed.

The armory, at Seventeenth and Pine Streets, is being used as a temporary hospital.

The rain, which had ceased for a time, began afresh at 7:30 o'clock, and fell in torrents.

The eastern sky was aflame with the light of fires in East St. Louis at 8 o'clock.

The metal roof of the Merchants' Exchange in this city was rolled up like a scroll, and fell into the street.

The Louisville and Nashville east-bound local passenger train had just reached East St. Louis when the storm struck that city. The train was overturned, but only a few passengers were injured. They were taken from the cars by railroad yardmen.

The Chicago and Alton east-bound local passenger train, which left St. Louis at 5 o'clock, was on the east span of the bridge when the wind picked the cars up and turned them over on their sides. The iron spans and trusses held the cars from toppling into the river 100 feet below.

The passengers were thrown into a confused mass. The network of wires made rescue difficult and dangerous, but it is thought all will be got out uninjured. The east span of the East Bridge is so badly wrecked that it will take three days to put it in shape for trains to pass.

No wire can be obtained to surrounding territory in the western and northern portions of Missouri, but it is feared that the loss of life in these sections will be very large.

The difficulty in obtaining information from outlying districts is increased by an order from Mayor Walbridge ordering all electric light circuits turned off. This is to prevent death to the persons coming into contact with broken electric light wires.

From Soulard Street southward as far as Carondelet, the wind played havoc with the residence and business houses in that territory. The streets are filled with the wreckage of demolished houses over an area of fifteen blocks.

The number of bodies already found indicates that the loss of life in that section will reach at least thirty.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, on Ninth Street and Lafayette Avenue; Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Eighth Street and Lafayette Avenue, and St. Hugo's Catholic Church, on Kansas Avenue, were totally demolished.

Epstein' & Bernstein's wholesale liquor store, at 229 South Broadway, collapsed from the force of the wind. J. Mayano was killed and three others seriously injured.

The power house of the Scullin line, at Jefferson and Geyer Avenues, was totally destroyed and a dozen emlpoyes received serious injuries.

The Gem Theatre, on Walnut Street, was badly wrecked by the wind.

In the suburb's, dozens of frame houses were blown down, but no fatalities are yet reported.

The wind swept away the roof of the Exposition Building and that structure is badly damaged by the flood of water.

The greatest anxiety is felt for the safety of passengers on the different excursion boats which were on the river when the storm broke.

The steamer City of Florence, with an excursion party, is reported lost below Carondelet.

The steamer St. Paul, with thirty passengers, left for Alton at 4 o'clock, and is believed to be wrecked.

The levee is packed with people, groping through the darkness and eagerly imploring information from loved ones on the river.

The destruction to property in this city will not be learned until daylight. The Annunciation Church, at Sixth and La Salle Streets, was destroyed. Father Head, the pastor, was fatally injured.

The middle span of the roadway above the railroad tracks on the Eads Bridge was blown completely away. It is not known whether any persons lost their lives while crossing the bridge.

The Plant Flour Mills, and the works of the St. Louis Iron and Steel Company were destroyed, and the big Cupples block of buildings was partially demolished.

The dead and injured are being taken from the ruins of the various buildings and manufactories.

The Waters-Pierce Oil Works were destroyed by fire and buildings in several parts of the city have been burning all night.

In addition to the river disasters noted, later reports add to the losses. All the wharf boats on both sides were swept away and sunk.

The steamers Medill, City of Pittsburg, Belle of Calhoun, and City of Providence were all driven on the Illinois shore and wrecked.

Eleven of the vessels' crews tried to swim ashore but were caught in the eddy of the Pittsburg dike and drowned.

The river front is a mass of wreckage. From the Eads Bridge south for two miles every building is damaged that is not in ruins. The loss to shipping is estimated at $400,000.

The building occupied as St. Vincent's Asylum, at Southard Street, was entirely demolished. In the collapse of the Sculler Line Power House Frederick Zimmerman, chief electrician, was killed.

The Liggitt & Meyers cigarette factory, at Tower Grove, was destroyed, and seven men, engaged in placing new machinery, were killed.

The story that 200 girls are in the ruins is untrue.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 27.—A telegraph operator at Carondelet, four miles south of St. Louis, says: "A railroad man who walked out from St. Louis reports the town badly wrecked and hundreds of lives lost; street cars are stopped, lights are all out, and everything is in great confusion.

"He says several city buildings, including a hospital, are wrecked.

"Streets are almost impassable from wreckage and great volumes af water."

EIGHTY CHILDREN KILLED.

Work of the Cyclone at Drake, near Roodhouse, Ill.

ROODHOUSE, Ill., May 27.—It is reported that eighty children were killed in a schoolhouse at Drake, near this city, by the cyclone.

At Effingham, Ill., the water is running over the station platform and the whole country is flooded.

WAS A TRAIN LOST?

Report that One Was Carried Down with the Eads Bridge.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A report has been circulated persistently that a Chicago and Alton passenger train was carried down with the Eads Bridge, at St. Louis, but no confirmation of the rumor can be had. Some believe it has grown out of the fact that a train was on the bridge at the time, and was wrecked against the framework.

No news of the disaster to the Chicago and Alton train on the old bridge at St. Louis was received by the Alton operator at the Union Station to-night, neither did he get any cyclone information from along the line, because the railroad wires were down this side of Bloomington, Ill., and he gave up the task of raising the Division Superintendent in despair.

At the telegraph office of the Wabash Railroad, in the Polk Street station, there was the same darkness as to news, owing to a similar crippled condition of the system. All their wires were down between St. Louis and Litchfield.

TOWNS DEMOLISHED, MANY KILLED.

Rennick and Labaddie Practically Wiped Out of Existence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27.—Rennick, Randolph County, Mo., was blown away this afternoon and several persons were killed.

A family of colored people were carried over a mile, two children being fatally hurt.

Labaddie, Mo., was also destroyed.

Ten persons were killed at the latter place.

STURGEON, Mo., May 27.—A cyclone passed five miles north of Sturgeon about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Friendship Church north of this town was demolished.

The funnel-shaped cloud was seen by half the people of Sturgeon.

Bridges and fences are torn up for miles.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 27.—Word reached the Chicago and Alton Railroad officials this evening that a cyclone had demolished the village of Rush Hill, Mo., twelve miles from Mexico, in Audrian County.

The cyclone struck the town a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and blew down the schoolhouse, crushing its inmates.

The report was to the effect that fifty pupils had been killed and a number injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27.—It is reported here that a cyclone has swept across Eastern Missouri from Moberly to St. Louis.

PATH OF THE STORM.

It Swept Through Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.

CHICAGO, May 28.—From reports received up to 3 o'clock this morning from Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois cities, the destruction and extent of the appalling cyclone are shown.

The storm began its work of devastation and death near Moberly, in Randolph County, in the northeastern part of Missouri. It then passed southeast into Audrian County, where the schoolhouse at Ruch Hill and its occupants were victims.

The cyclone moved slightly north, into Pike County, Mo., and then jumped the Mississippi River into Southern Illinois.

The Ladies' Seminary, at Drake, in Green County, Ill., was stricken by the tornado, which then passed south and east, following the Illinois River until it joined the Mississippi, the greatest point of destruction being reached in St. Louis, East St. Louis, and East Carondelet.

The direction of the windstorm from that cluster of stricken cities then appears to have been in a southeasterly line through Illinois, but no news of destruction has been received from Illinois towns east of the big river.

The cyclone reached the Ohio River and struck Evansville, in the southwestern corner of Indiana.

Later news indicates that the great storm is tearing a path through the heart of Indiana in a southeasterly direction.

Great Damage in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 27.—Reports of serious storms this afternoon and much damage throughout Iowa are received here, but wires are down and there is delay in getting information. In this section there was heavy rain and wind. Reports of a cyclone at Fort Dodge are denied. It is reported that much damage was done at Boone.

GATEWAY TO ST. LOUIS.

Many Great Railroads Terminate in East St. Louis.

East St. Louis, which was visited by yesterday's destructive cyclone, bears much the same relation to St. Louis proper as Jersey City does to New-York.

It is a small city on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, in Illinois, with about 20,000 inhabitants. At the time of the last census it was given 16,000 inhabitants.

The city principally depends on the importance given to it as the gateway through which all the great Eastern trade enters and leaves St. Louis.

It is connected with St. Louis by the famous Eads bridge, over which runs the terminal railroad. This famous bridge is reported to be seriously damaged by the tornado.

The terminal railroad, at its eastern end, connects with many of the greatest Eastern and Southern lines, among which are the Chicago and Alton, the Wabash, the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Western connection of the Pennsylvania line, the St. Louis and Kansas City, the Ohio and Mississippi, Western connection of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Louisville and Nashville, the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, the Mobile and Ohio, and the East St. Louis and Carondelet.

The bridge leads from the tunnel on the Missouri side to a small tunnel on the Illinois side on to the bluffs which rise to great height above the Mississippi River. The eastern end of it is given up to the shops of the great railway lines which centre there, and freight and switching yards, with accompanying railway buildings, stretch up the river for a great distance.

The first yards north of the bridge terminal are those of the Vandalia line of the Pennsylvania system, in which are switched the hundreds of freight cars that are used in the great traffic between New-York and other Eastern points, and that part of the Southern and Western country for which St. Louis is distributing point.

Next come the yards of the Wabash line, which runs into East St. Louis with four parallel tracks, bringing the traffic from the northwest and various parts of the central region. These two yards appear to have suffered from the violence of the tornado just after it had wrecked the eastern end of the great Eads bridge. Further north along the river front are the yards of the Ohio and Mississippi, the Baltimore and Ohio's Western line.

The chief support of the inhabitants and industries of East St. Louis comes from the railroad shops and yards. There is also a large working element, however, that crosses the Eads Bridge to and from St. Louis every day, close connections being made with trolley lines that run to the towns in Illinois in that vicinity.

Apparently in direct line of the cyclone are two small Illinois towns, Brooklyn and Illinois City, which lie northeast of East St. Louis. To the southeast, apparently in the course taken by the tornado, is a great part of the river frontage of St. Louis proper, which runs down the west bank of the Mississippi. Along this stretch are the freight lines of some of the Western roads, with jobbing houses and other institutions of like character. Further down is a great residential district, used by the poorer classes of the city. Manufacturing establishments and other industrial institutions are also scattered along this area.

At the western end of the Eads Bridge, not far from the river front, is the important centre of St. Louis, which is near the Union Station. The Court House, City Hall, and the great hotels are to be found there.

The Fair Grounds, which were ruined, are almost on the northern boundary of the thickly settled portion, about a mile and a half from the Mississippi River.

By the construction of the Eads bridge St. Louis was made the great distributing point of the Mississippi Valley region. The bridge is the lowest on the Mississippi River. It consists of three spans, the centre one being 520 feet long and the two side ones being each 500 feet long. It has two stories, the lower for the railways and the upper for teams and pedestrians.

St. Louis had a population of 450,770, according to the census of 1890. Its principal industry is flour milling, more than 2,000,000 barrels being produced every year. Meat packing, iron manufactures, brickmaking, and trade in the products of the South and West are also leading industries. The city has a frontage of over nineteen miles on the west bank of the Mississippi. Its beginning was as a fur trading post, established by Laclede in 1764.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Word was received by wire at the Union Depot that the Vandalia freight house at East St. Louis was blown into atoms and all the employes at work inside, except four clerks, were killed.

At the freight office of the Alton road, arrangements were made to send a special train to St. Louis at 12:30 A. M. with two carloads of Western Union supplies, and a party of linemen to repair the wires east of St. Louis.

WIND DISASTERS OF TWO WEEKS.

Death, Injury, and Destruction in Many States.

A cyclone visited North Texas on May 15, plowing its way through Sherman in a path 150 feet wide, and leaving dead and injured and wreck where it traveled.

The storm began near Justin, in the southeast corner of Denton County, and passed easterly and northwesterly 100 miles to Red River, on the Indian Territory border, where it dispersed.

Over 200 men, women, and children were killed. Many were injured. The property loss was estimated at $1,000,000.

Kansas and Kentucky had a fatal and disastrous wind visitation May 17. A cyclone burst on many towns, and at Frankfort, Kan., more than 100 houses were razed. There was like destruction at Seneca, Kan.; Sabetha, Kan.; Benton, Ky.; Simsonia, Ky., and damage in Illinois, at Galesburg, Peoria, Pekin, and Scioto. The loss of life was not great.

There was some extraordinary weather throughout Missouri May 21. Tropical and continued rainfalls resulted in many freshets, and people living on the bottom lands of the Missouri, Gasconade, and Osage Rivers were in peril.

Cyclone clouds swept over a section southeast of Arkansas City, Kan., and there were ravages by wind at Burlington, Kan.; Chilhowee, Kan., and Versailles. A few lives were lost and many were injured.

A cyclone swept through Ellis, Iowa, May 23, destroying the important buildings and causing loss of life and injury.

The same day a storm burst over La Fontaine, Kan., wrecking or damaging nearly every house in the village. There was also a destructive cloudburst at Marshalltown, Iowa.

A tornado struck the ferryboat Katherine at Cairo, Ill., May 26, and capsized the craft. Eleven persons were drowned.

The cyclone in Southern Michigan this week caused a loss of over 100 lives.

NOT TO RESIGN, HE SAYS.

Mayor Has Not Asked for His Place, Mr. Parker Says.

A report was circulated yesterday that Mayor Strong had requested Police Commissioner Parker to resign in order to end the disagreement between him and the other members of the Police Board, and that Commissioner Parker was considering the matter.

Mayor Strong would not make any statement regarding the rumor, but Commissioner Parker positively denied that he had been asked to resign, though he would not say that the question of his resignation had not been discussed.

"I have not been asked to resign," he said last evening. "If I am asked to resign, I will not resign. If any charges are made against me I will meet them."

"Have you had a conversation with Mayor Strong in which the Mayor suggested your resignation?"

"It never was suggested at any of our interviews. Mind me, now, I do not say that such intimation has not come to me, but I do state that the subject never was alluded to at any interview I had with the Mayor."

Commissioner Parker said his term would expire in 1901, and unless elevation to some higher position or death terminates it, he expects to continue in office.

A BOY KILLED BY WINE.

He Drank a Pint Left on a Table in His Father's Saloon.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., May 27.—The funeral service for little Richard T. Hupka was held at the home of his father, Anton Hupka, in Jefferson Avenue, this morning. There was a large number of persons present, many of whom came out of curiosity because the story of the child's peculiar death had been circulated about the village yesterday.

Richard, or "Dick," as he was called, was four years old. His father is a saloon keeper. "Dick," like many German boys, liked beer. He, however, had never been allowed to touch anything stronger than beer.

One of the Hupka family Sunday, without a thought of danger, placed a pint bottle of whisky on a table. "Dick" was afterward left alone in the room. When Hupka chanced to enter the room, "Dick" was on the floor, and the whisky bottle was empty. Dr. A. J. Mixsell was summoned. "Dick" was in convulsions when the doctor arrived. Dr. Mixsell said at once the child could not recover consciousness, lived until Monday morning.

A VICTORY FOR UNION

REPORT ON SEMINARY CONTROL MADE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A Recommendation that the Assembly Suspend for the Present the Exercise of the Powers Conferred by the Compact of 1870—The Committee Asks to be Discharged from Further Consideration of the Subject—Supplemental Suggestions.

SARATOGA, May 27.—The matter of assembly control of the theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church was the important business in to-day's session of the National Presbyterian Assembly. This matter was raised in the assembly of 1893 on account of the contumacy of Union and Lane Seminaries in retaining professors under the mark of disapproval, when compacts existed expressly delegating to the General Assembly the rights of such disapproval.

Twice has this committee presented partial reports to succeeding assemblies, and each time has the report, after a desperate and determined resistance of liberals, been adopted by large majorities in the assemblies. The sum of these reports was that the assembly should have closer and more particular control and relationships, especially over the funds and property, and over the theological instructions of all the seminaries. The assembly thereupon recommended that the Presbyterian seminaries proceed to make such changes in their charters as would permit their Trustees to effect this result. Conference and correspondence elicited the fact that such changes as were necessary in the charters could not be effected without legislative action, and the resubmission of the charters to the Legislature was viewed by nearly all the seminaries as dangerous and costly.

The assembly again in 1895 approved the plan of control proposed, and recommended all the seminaries to adopt it and make the necessary changes in their charters. Now comes the committee with a new report, based upon another year of conference and correspondence.

The report is long and full of details. It embodies the new correspondence of the committee with the seminaries. It gives in full the several schemes for legislative action desirable in each case to bring the seminary charters into shape for the adoption by the Boards of Trustees of the plan of control. These replies are put in the form of an appendix.

The most startling feature of the report of the committee is Clause 3 of the recommendation, wherein the entire committee asks the Assembly for a discharge from further service. There is no doubt that this recommendation, at least, will be adopted, for it has been the hope of the Trustees of many of the seminaries for three years that the activity of the Seminary Control Committee should cease. The Liberals hoped, by the election of Dr. Withrow, to accomplish the retirement of this committee, and it will be a surprise to all who have not been posted that the committee is ready to quit.

But the members will not quit their labors until the plans desired by the seminaries and Liberals; that is, if the other proposals of the report are adopted. They recite in their main report, which is presented as a unanimous report, that the plan of safeguarding the teaching and property of the seminaries, adopted by the General Assembly of 1893, and reaffirmed, together with the explanation and interpretation thereof by the General Assembly of 1895, is, in the judgment of the committee, an effective, practical, and constitutional method of safeguarding the teaching and property of the seminaries.

The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions by the General Assembly:

1. This General Assembly reaffirms the action of the General Assembly of 1895, and in view of the importance of the interests involved, declares that in its judgment the plan approved by the General Assembly of 1895 should be substantially adopted by all of the seminaries.

2. Until the compact of 1870 shall be made legal and effective to the satisfaction of the General Assembly by each seminary, the General Assembly deems it expedient to suspend the exercise of the powers alleged to have been conferred upon it by said compact over any seminary failing within a reasonable time to so make said compact legal and effective.

3. That the committee be discharged from further service.

This is the main report, and to this the signatures of all the committee are appended.

Dr. George D. Baker of Philadelphia, while joining the committee in the main report, prepared a supplemental report, to which the committee, through courtesy, gave a place in the body of the report. He proposes the following resolutions:

1. That the act of the Assembly of 1870, accepting a certain offer made by the Union Theological Seminary, thereby changing in some respects the mode of managing the seminaries, and the matter of their supervision by the Assembly, be and hereby is rescinded.

2. That Concurrent Declaration No. 9 of the Assemblies of 1869, be and hereby is rescinded.

3. That all acts and parts of acts in any way declaring or putting in abeyance the Assembly's Constitutional and charter powers over any of the seminaries which were under its control prior to and in 1870, be and hereby are rescinded.

Dr. Baker further asks that the plan of control as adopted by the Assembly be again recommended to the seminaries for adoption, and that the committee be discharged.

A second section of the committee's report, in which also the full committee joins, relates to Union Seminary and its right and title to the funds and properties of its endowments.

This matter came up before the last General Assembly in the form of an inquiry as to "what steps, if any, were advisable to enable the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to regain possession of the funds and real estate held by Union Seminary, which came into that institution by reason of its connection with the General Assembly."

Elder Robert H. Hinckley, a Philadelphian, was the proposer of that resolution, and by vote of the General Assembly last year the matter was referred to the Special Committee on Seminary Control. This committee took charge of the matter by referring it to a special committee composed of Elder Hinckley, ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, and Elder George H. Stuart of Philadelphia. At one time it was said that this sub-committee was prepared to recommend the immediate institution of a suit to recover the funds and property, protecting the same by filing a writ of lis pendens in the New-York courts to check the transfer of the Union Seminary property, which at that time was said to be under consideration. This extreme step was not taken, however, principally on the ground that there was no one competent to stand in court to maintain such a suit. It is stated, however, that had the Union Trustees who withdrew from the Board of Directors at the time of the trouble in 1892 remained at their posts suits would have been brought in their names.

The sub-committee came before the full committee Tuesday last and submitted its findings for consideration. A report was drawn up and adopted unanimously as follows:

The committee respectfully submits to the General Assembly that the property and funds held by the Union Seminary, contributed during the existence of the compact between the seminaries and the General Assembly, viz.: between 1870-92, were contributed to it as a seminary which had entered into such relations with the General Assembly as gave the Assembly control over the election of its professors, and secured to it the Assembly's expressed approval, and thus enabled it to secure a large sum from the memorial fund of 1870, under the definite understanding that it had positive connection with the Presbyterian Church, and that it had, during this period, definitely recognized this relation in its appeals for an increased endowment; and report that in view of the repudiation by the seminary of the compact of 1870, and the disregard of the Assembly's authority and discipline in the case of one of its professors, who, notwithstanding his suspension by the General Assembly, is retained in his place in the seminary, that the present administration of the funds is not in accord with the intention of the donors during the period above named.

Nevertheless, while we are compelled to make this declaration, we deem it inexpedient to recommend the General Assembly at the present time to enter into any contract in the matter of the endowments and property of the seminary, choosing rather to leave the whole matter to the honor and stewardship of those now in charge of the seminary.

The committee submits to the Assembly its definition of the plan and scope of this resolution No. 9. It shows that the declaration sets forth (1) a principle, viz., a uniform system of ecclesiastical supervision of the seminaries, (2) methods of securing such supervision by synod or assembly, and (3) the offer of official recognition and approbation on the part of the General Assembly. The report continues:

It was found that while all the seminaries approved of the principle of uniform supervision, most of them disapproved of the method of direct Assembly control by which the Assembly elected the professors, and no seminary approved of synodical supervision. The next year Union Seminary suggested a method which has since been known as the Compact of 1870. This is the method of giving the Assembly the veto power, and was acceptable to all of the seminaries. All went well until it was found that the Assembly could not make its veto power effective. Then the Assembly was compelled, in righteousness and self-defense, to say to all of the seminaries, that it was necessary to put the compact of 1870 into legal form, so that, in the event of any seminary refusing to be bound by the veto of the Assembly, such veto could be enforced.

The report then takes up the answer of Auburn Seminary to this proposal and shows that its continuance under Presbyterial supervision instead of Synodical or Assembly control was not in complete accord with the letter and spirit of concurrent resolution No. 9. The report concludes:

We conclude that those who at present have charge of Auburn Seminary would reply that the judgment of the Assembly should prevail. As the General Assembly has no assurance that a subsequent board would not feel at liberty to disregard the Assembly's judgment the Assembly asks Auburn Seminary that the agreement which now exists under the form of a simple resolution be made legally effective and binding.

Chairman S. A. Mutchmore of Philadelphia opened the discussion on the report. He directed attention to the recommendations of the committee to the plan of last year's Assembly, showing that it was not the intention of the Assembly of 1894 to prepare the way for any change in the tenure or management of the property of the seminaries. Its sole purpose was to settle for all time any question touching the denominational character of the seminaries. He urged the adoption of resolution No. 1, reaffirming the plan of control of 1895, and of resolution No. 2, suspending the exercise of power conferred upon the General Assembly by the compact of 1870 of disapproving professors-elect in the seminaries failing to incorporate said compact in their charters.

The Assembly adjourned, with Dr. Mutchmore still on the floor.

Prof. F. M. Burdick of Columbia College was this morning nominated before the Committee on Foreign Missions to fill the vacancy in the Foreign Board, caused by the resignation of Ezra M. Kingsley, Treasurer of Union Seminary. Prof. Burdick is an Elder in Dr. Balcom Shaw's West End Church, New-York City, which Dr. Briggs attends. No action was taken.

The report on other matters was read today. Among other recommendations the committee proposed resolutions requesting the National Administration to examine into the facts of the alleged situation of affairs in Turkey and secure proper protection to American citizens now resident in the Turkish Empire.

It also was recommended that $1,034,000 be raised by the Church during the year, and that the Foreign Board be advised to make its appropriations on that basis.

The resolutions were adopted.

The joint committee of the Assembly to which was referred the proposition for the sale of the Presbyterian Mission House in New-York reached a decision late to-night after an all-day session. That the decision was unanimous was evidenced by the tones of the long "Doxology" which arose in the the committee room just before the committee adjourned. Later it was learned that the committee will make a unanimous report to-morrow afternoon when the matter comes before the Assembly. What that report will be cannot be said, but it is understood that it favors the propositions to remove the boards back to the Lenox mansion and sell the new building at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

This is confirmed by the fact that several of the committee have been strongly in favor of the removal from the first. Lawyer John E. Parsons, attorney of the House Board, was here all day to-day to add his influence to that of Dr. John Hall, Charles E. Thompson, and others. He had two long sessions with the joint committee—one in the morning, and another in the afternoon, during which he was subjected to a cross fire of questions regarding the schedule of rentals and expenses of the building, and the investment of the Stuart fund.

A CHURCH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Resolution to Form One Adopted by the Methodist Conference.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day the Committee on State of the Church reported in favor of organizing a mutual church insurance company, the affairs to be in charge of a Board of Insurance and the company to do a general fire, lightning, and tornado business. William M. Swindells, the Chairman of the committee, said that it was practical as a plan, and that its adoption meant a saving of millions of dollars to the Church.

Gen. Rusling said that the committee's recommendation was one of the most visionary matters that had been yet presented to the conference. He said: "The whole scheme, if adopted, will wind up with a scandal which will shake the very foundations of the great Methodist Church."

The report organizing an insurance company was adopted, amid great enthusiasm.

To the Christian Endeavor Society was given a final slap by the adoption of a report deprecating the organization of any Societies of Christian Endeavor in the Methodist Church.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Semi-Annual Meeting Held in Northampton, Mass.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 27.—The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions opened in the Edwards Church, in this city, to-day at 10 o'clock. About 600 women were present among the delegates from churches all over New-England.

Mrs. William Gallagher presided at the meeting of the branch. These were elected: President—Mrs. William Gallagher; Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. D. W. Marsh, Amherst; Mrs. A. E. Brady, Northampton; Secretary of Junior Work—Miss Caroline T. Hunt, Amherst; Recording Secretaries—Miss Clara Bodman, Westhampton; Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Northampton; Auditor—S. F. Bridgeman; Delegates to Annual Meeting—Mrs. Ralph Fields, Amherst; Mrs. J. W. Lane, North Hadley; Mrs. C. A. Anderson, Haydenville; Mrs. D. H. Vincent, Southampton. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Cowing of Northampton, showed $2,569 in the treasury. All but $24 of this sum has been turned into the Woman's Board.

For a New Episcopal Society.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—According to present plans a move of National importance in the Episcopal Church will be started at the meeting of the Cleveland Clericus, to be held at Akron next Monday. The new Episcopal society, which is to be discussed by the local clergy, will conform strictly to Church lines. It will be at all times secondary to the Episcopal Church. A young people's society of this kind, once established, it is held, will have a tremendous growth throughout the country.

Two Hundred Years Old.

DANBURY, Conn., May 27.—The First Congregational Church of this city to-day began the celebration of its two hundredth anniversary. There were present a large number of ministers from surrounding towns, some of the former pastors of the church and many of the former members who now reside elsewhere.

SKELETON FOUND IN PELL STREET.

It Was Beneath the Foundation of a Very Old House.

A human skeleton was unearthed by laborers while digging in the cellar of 27 Pell Street yesterday. A shanty which stood at 27, and another at 29, have been torn down, and workmen are engaged in excavating for the erection of a brick structure. William Henderson of 404 East Seventeenth Street, one of the laborers, while digging in the rear of 27, struck against what he supposed was a box. Digging further, he brought up several pieces of wood, which were so old that they almost crumbled into dust. Cleaning away the wood, he discovered the bones of a human skeleton, including the skull. The police were notified, and Acting Captain Young had the bones taken to the Elizabeth Street station. Their appearance indicated that they had been buried for a great many years. The police could not tell whether the skeleton was that of a man or a woman.

The spot where the bones were unearthed was below the foundation of the building that had been demolished. The workmen said the person whose skeleton was found must have been buried before the house under which it was found was built. Acting Captain Young thought there might have been a cemetery where the bones were found, but one of the old residents of the neighborhood said there had not been a cemetery there within forty years to his knowledge. The bones look as if they had been buried even longer than that. They will be removed to the Morgue.

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GOOD PRICES FOR SILKS

AUCTION SALE BY THE PHOENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Over $250,000 Realized for 8,387 Pieces—Many Wholesale and Retail Firms Among the Buyers—The Bidding Good—The Highest Price Was $1.05 a Yard, and Few Lots Sold for Less than 40 Cents—Improved Trade Foreshadowed.

The largest auction sale of silks known in the trade in this city was held in the rooms of Field, Chapman & Fenner of 80 Leonard Street yesterday, when 8,387 pieces, or more than 500,000 yards, of dress silks were disposed of in less than six hours.

Just what the total realized by the sale was will not be known for a day or two, but conservative estimates place it at more than $250,000.

The goods were consigned by the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J. Some surprise was felt by the trade that the company should have attempted to dispose of so large a quantity of goods in the face of a depressed market, but the result was much better than was expected.

Prices ran about 10 to 15 per cent. below schedule rates, though one large buyer said that the same goods had been sold lately at private sales at lower rates than they brought yesterday at auction.

The highest price reached was $1.05 a yard for a quantity of satin duchesse, twenty-three inches wide, and of "extra fine and superior quality." There was a good demand for these goods, which at a sale by the same company last October were sold for 97 cents.

The success of the sale may have been affected by the unusual terms for payment which were offered, six months from July 1, 1896.

More than 200 firms in the wholesale and retail silk trade in various parts of the United States were represented when James Williams, the auctioneer, started the sale at 11 A. M. "It was the largest crowd I ever saw at a sale," said the auctioneer.

Among the concerns that bought largely were the H. B. Claflin Company, Charles Broadway Rouss, James H. Hearn, Le Boutillier Brothers, John Daniell, Stern Brothers, Ludwig Brothers, Eisman Brothers, the Syndicate Trading Company, and the Dry Goods Union of this city, the last two concerns representing about ten firms each; Frederick Loeser & Co., A. T. Mathews & Co., and Joseph Wechsler of Brooklyn; Pardridge & Necher, Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago; Harkadear, McKettrick & Co., Wear, Bucher & Co., and Penny & Gentiles of St. Louis; Alms & Doepke of Cincinnati, Boggs & Buhl of Pittsburg, John Wanamaker and Strawbridge & Clothier of Philadelphia, M. T. Garvin of Lancaster, Penn., S. Kahn's Sons & Co., M. Goldenberg, Goldenberg Brothers, Maus & Kempner, Joel Gutman, and J. Greensfelder & Son of Baltimore, Levi Straus & Co. of San Francisco, Auerbach Brothers of Salt Lake City, Shepherd & Co. of Providence, R. I.; Lausberg Brothers of Washington, L. P. Plaut and Heath & Drake of Newark, N. J., and Chapman, Kendall & Co. and Harvey, Farley & Co. of Boston.

Bidding on most of the lots offered was very brisk, the demand seeming to be about as great for high-class goods as for the cheaper grades. Some of the prices were as follows:

Figured Indias, 23 inches wide, 404 to 42 cents.
Black Rhadames, 10 inches wide, 39 to 41 cents; 24 inches wide, 50 cents.
Check taffetas, 19 inches wide, 46 to 49 cents.
Printed wrap taffetas, 19 inches wide, combinations of colors, 49 to 53½ cents; 20 inches wide, 57 cents.
Black surah, 19 inches wide, 27 to 29 cents; 24 inches wide, 32 to 33 cents; 23 inches wide, double warp, 39½ cents.
Black figured India, 23 inches wide, extra quality, 48 to 50½ cents.
Black satin brocade, 20 inches wide, extra quality, 44 cents; 24 inches wide, extra quality, 58 and 59 cents.
Black gros-grain, 23 inches wide, fine and superior quality, 78 cents; 24 inches wide, extra fine and superior quality, 88 cents.

None of the goods sold at prices under 30 cents a yard, and few fell below 40 cents. The demand seemed to be particularly strong for some of the black taffetas, and for some of the colored silks.

In speaking of the sale and its showing as to the condition of the market, Albert Tilt, President of the Phoenix Company, said:

The sale has been most satisfactory. Prices ran much better than they did at our last sale. It shows, I think, that people still want silks and are willing to pay for them. It foreshadows, I believe, a very lively trade for the coming season.

A large buyer expressed the opinion that the prices brought at this sale show that dealers have been so hard pressed that their stocks are depleted and must be renewed. Favorable crop reports have given them courage to do this, he thought.

ELECTRIC ELEVATED ROAD PLAN

J. H. McGurty's Scheme to Carry Mail and Express Matter.

James H. McGurty, an electrician, who works in an express office in this city and lives in Jersey City, has taken out patents in Washington for an electric elevated railroad, to carry express and mail matter at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

It consists of small cars (capacity 500 pounds each) running on a double track of galvanized cables, supported by single posts at intervals. No one need accompany the cars, which are operated by switches from the main office. Operators are placed at each station, and the car is stopped by the switchman at the head office, the station operator having first telegraphed to him to do so.

Capitalists who have looked into the scheme tell Mr. McGurty that the road could be built cheaply. For instance, it would cost $19,000 to build it and equip it from this city to Paterson.

It is impossible for the cars (which are 6 feet by 4 feet by 3 feet) to leave the tracks once they have been fastened on. They are worked by a closed circuit, and there are automatic controllers on both sides of each car, which cut off the current going round curves and before approaching stations.

Direct Passenger Service to France.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company, with a view to accommodating the increased travel direct to and from the Continent of Europe, will dispatch its Saturday express steamships between Bremen and New-York via Cherbourg, France, instead of via Southampton, England, beginning with the Aller, on June 13, from Bremen, and the Saale, on July 11, from New-York. These Saturday steamships on and after the dates named will only touch at Cherbourg, France, in their way from Bremen to New-York, and vice versa. Special trains will be arranged to convey passengers from Paris to Cherburg and from Cherbourg to Paris, in connection with the departure and arrival of the North German Lloyd steamships. The Tuesday steamships from New-York and from Bremen will continue to call at Southampton as heretofore.

Decided Against Dr. Kreizer.

The report of Justice Charles H. Truax, who was referee in the suit of Dr. Charles P. Kreizer against his wife, Letitia Kreizer, for a separation was filed yesterday with the County Clerk. Mrs. Kreizer filed a counter suit, charging cruelty, and Referee Truax found that she was entitled to a separation and $100 a month alimony. He recommended that Dr. Kreizer's complaint be dismissed.

Dr. Kreizer was formerly President of the American Protective League.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN A ROW

THE SILVER QUESTION THREATENS TO SPLIT THE PARTY.

Opening Sessions of the National Convention at Pittsburg Marked by Wholesale Disorder and Productive of Much Ill Feeling—The Friends of the White Metal Succeed in Electing the Permanent Chairman After a Hard Struggle.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 27.—The silver question still threatens to split the Prohibition Party. The seventh National Convention of the party opened to-day in the greatest disorder, and after two sessions spent in wrangling, adjourned till to-morrow, with the factions more widely apart than they had been before.

Mr. Dickie, Chairman of the National Committee, called the convention to order and presented the name of A. A. Stevens of Tyrone, Penn., as temporary Chairman. The rebellion of the free-silver minority began right there.

Chauncey W. Dunn of California rose to a point of order and asked Mr. Dickie to rule upon it. He offered as a substitute a minority report substituting the name of Edward J. Wheeler as the temporary Chairman in place of Mr. Stevens. Mr. Dickie ruled the motion out of order and ordered Dunn to take his seat.

Mr. Dunn appealed from the decision of the Chair, and Mr. Dickie refused to entertain the appeal. Mr. Stevens, in the meantime, had come forward, but had been met by such persistent cries for "Dickie" that he gave way.

Mr. Dickie asked Mr. Dunn whether, if he ruled on the point of order, this uproar would subside. Mr. Dunn replied that it was not an uproar, but simply a demand for their rights.

Mr. Dickie repeated his ruling, that the minority report, which was signed by ex-Gov. St. John and others, was out of order, and again refused to entertain an appeal from this decision, whereupon Mr. Dunn declared that all Parliamentary precedent had been violated, and Mr. St. John took up the discussion, with no better result. He was followed by Mr. Woodbey, a colored delegate from Nebraska, and confusion continued. Chairman Stevens ordered him to be seated.

Mr. Woodbey answered: "I shall not do it."

"Then," said Mr. Stevens, "I shall order you to be removed from the convention."

Mr. Woodbey continued his rebellion by standing on his chair and shouting at the top of his voice, and Mr. McWhirter of Indiana came to the rescue of the Chair by asserting that Mr. Woodbey was not even entitled to the floor as a delegate.

Then the band was called upon to drown the uproar and to give the Chairman time to recover his composure. Meanwhile half the convention was walking the floor, and a squad of policemen was ushered into the hall to keep order.

Mr. Wheeler of New-York, the gentleman named in the minority report as temporary Chairman, for the sake of harmony withdrew his name, although protesting against what he called an arbitrary and unjust rule.

Then, at last, Temporary Chairman Stevens was permitted to deliver his opening address.

A recess was taken after Chairman Stevens had made his speech, in which he reviewed the history of the party and pleaded for harmony. During the recess, caucuses were held and members of the new National Committee chosen.

George C. Christian of Arkansas presided over a caucus of 300 "narrow gaugers." A "steering committee," which had been appointed last night, reported great progress, and asserted that it felt confident of victory. Chairman Dickie of the old National Committee begged the women present not to press their desire for the insertion in the platform of a woman suffrage plank. The caucus adopted a resolution declining to support any issue which could not command a three-fourths vote of the convention.

The New-York State delegates, in caucus, decided, by a vote of 79 against 15, to stand for "narrow gauge," which means prohibition simply.

At a caucus of the "broad gaugers," a call of the roll of delegates present showed their strength to be but 335 votes, about one-third of the total vote of the convention. The broad-gauge leaders have heretofore claimed that they would control upward of 700 votes.

The convention reassembled in the afternoon, and the Committee on Credentials reported 810 delegates present.

A resolution pledging the convention not to abate its relentless war on the licensed rum power was ordered telegraphed to various religious bodies now in conference, also to Congress, and to Mrs. Frances Willard and Lady Somerset, in England.

Mrs. Helen Gougar, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the names of Oliver W. Stewart of Illinois, one of the "broad gaugers," as permanent Chairman.

Mr. Ferguson of New-York presented a minority report on behalf of the "narrow-gauge" men, recommending the continuance of A. A. Stevens in the chair as the permanent Chairman. A tangle over a point of order threw the convention into confusion, which lasted for more than half an hour.

Much ill feeling developed, and Chairman Stevens himself was for a long time refused a hearing, but when at last he gained the attention of the disturbing elements, he said that, though he believed he had been put forward as a representative of the element in the convention which believed in prohibition and non-divisive issues, and though he believed, on a call of the States, he would be sustained, he desired to withdraw his name. This announcement was received with cheers, and the majority report of the committee was then adopted, and Mr. Stewart was escorted to the chair. Mr. Stevens retiring with the thanks of the convention.

Mr. Stewart, on taking the gavel, said it was not part of his duty to outline the platform of the party, and promised fair treatment to all.

A motion made by Mrs. Gougar, to hold a mass meeting to-night, in lieu of a business session, was carried, after considerable opposition, and at 6:15 P. M. the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

A BABY WAS IN THE BUNDLE.

Mrs. Miller, Who Took It, Wants to Adopt the Child.

Mrs. Annie Miller of 432 East Thirty-fourth Street was standing at Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon when a woman came up to her with a bundle in her arms and asked her to hold it while she went to the drug store at Twenty-third Street to send a telephone message. Mrs. Miller replied that she was going to the elevated road station and would go with the woman as far as the corner. When midway in the block the woman said: "You take the bundle and I will hurry ahead, and when you reach there I will be through."

Mrs. Miller took the bundle, the woman entered the drug store by the Third Avenue entrance and passed out the side door on Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Miller waited ten or fifteen minutes, and then inquired for the woman in the drug store. While making the inquiries she heard a cry in the bundle. The bundle was opened and in it was found a girl baby about three months old. The baby was taken by a policeman to Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Miller, who accompanied him, said she would make an application for permission to adopt it.

Gannon Pleads Not Guilty.

Ex-Wardman Michael Gannon, who was indicted for bribery, appeared before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. He is under $1,000 bail. He said he had no counsel, but would get one. He was a wardman under Capt. Max Schmittberger. When indicted he disappeared and it was said he went to Ireland. The indictment against him will probably be dismissed.

To Form a Chemical Club.

A number of chemists met in the Board of Trade Rooms, 203 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and considered the question of organizing a chemical club. The project was explained by Prof. A. A. Bremerman, who said the proposition was to establish a social club for the cultivation of friendship among chemists. It was decided to circulate a prospectus among chemists throughout the country.

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THE OUTLOOK FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Some Plain Truths About the Situation Created by the Supreme Court's Decision.

From The Engineering News.

We have from the beginning steadfastly approved the rapid transit enterprise, as holding out greater promise of benefit to the City of New-York than any other scheme that has ever been proposed in connection with the municipality. Hence we cannot regard this decision of the court as anything else than a serious calamity. It may be of interest at this time to sum up the plain facts in relation to this great engineering enterprise.

Briefly sketched, the rapid transit railway for which New-York has been working these many years would be a four-track line, with local trains running on two tracks and express trains, stopping only at intervals of one to two miles, on the other two, and attaining a running speed of forty to fifty miles per hour between stations. Second, and no less important as a means of reducing the time of a journey, the time lost by waiting for trains at stations would be reduced to a minimum, by making a fixed time interval between trains, so that they would run as often in the middle of the day, for example, as in the rush hours. This would be inconsistent with economical operation with locomotive traction; but it is perfectly feasible on a road operated with electric motors. With such a road, laid out on a central route, it would be possible to go from one point to another within the present limits of New-York City with an average expenditure of less than one-half the time that is at present required by elevated or surface trains. The time saving would be almost noticeable, of course, on long-distance journeys. For example, it now takes nearly an hour to go by elevated train from the Battery to the Harlem River, a little less than eleven miles. By express train operated by electricity on a rapid transit road making, say, six stops, the same distance could be covered in about twenty minutes.

Such a road as has been outlined can be built and operated either in a tunnel or on an elevated structure. The tunnel may be either just beneath the street surface, or far below, and the elevated structure may be either a viaduct, or a lofty structure going above the roofs of the ordinary buildings. But here, again, it is to be noted that, with the removal of the line of the road to a position far above or far below the street surface, it is rendered more difficult of access and the saving of time which is the chief purpose of the road, is at once materially lessened. The same thing applies to any divergence of the route to side streets. Manifestly any such road must be either just above or just below the street surface to be successful, and it must follow as closely as possible the lines of heaviest traffic.

We have restated these sound principles, because it is well to understand at this juncture just what is the problem before the city, and that roads along the water front, of railways situated high in the air or deep underground, are not feasible because they would not make the saving of time which is demanded.

The whole problem has been carefully gone over in detail by two competent commissions and their advisory engineers, and the tunnel close to the street surface has been invariably settled upon as the best location for a rapid transit railway.

This conclusion we have always maintained to be based on sound reasoning; and the outcry against a tunnel railway on purely sentimental grounds, which has been so diligently fostered, we believe to be entirely unwarranted and without foundation.

The opponents to the tunnel railway have all along insisted that an elevated railway was the thing; but the objections to an elevated railway are brought out by the Supreme Court's veto of the underground enterprise, more prominently than ever before. No one doubts that an elevated railway can be built on the lines of the proposed tunnel road for much less money, so far as the cost of construction alone is concerned. No one doubts, either, that the tunnel can be run with safety and as high speed if the road is situated on an elevated structure as in a tunnel. The reason for opposing an elevated road is that the element of damages to abutting property-owners is so uncertain and promises to be so enormous that the total cost of such a line would far exceed the cost of a tunnel under the street surface. The Broadway property owners who have fought so diligently have finally succeeded in defeating the proposal to build a railway in a tunnel beneath the street surface. Will they be better pleased or more ready to grant their consent, or willing to accept a smaller measure of damages if a four-track elevated railway is built in front of their stores? The Supreme Court judges feared to let the city undertake to build the tunnel railway because of the prospect that property damage suits on account of that construction would ruin the city. If that position be correct, neither the city nor any private corporation can safely undertake to build an elevated structure; for that damage suits on account of that construction would be brought and prove successful, is not mere conjecture but a certainty.

Here, then, is the situation. New-York suffers for rapid transit facilities, and is blocked in every effort to obtain them, not because modern engineering is in any way unable to furnish what she needs; not because she is unable to pay the cost of building what she needs, but because the law protects the rights of the real estate holders far better than it protects the interests of the people as a whole.

The provision of the New-York Constitution which requires the consent of the majority of abutting property holders as a precedent to the construction of a street railway, we believe to be unwise and calculated to work more harm than good. So, too, the New-Jersey law which gives the property owner the title of the land to the centre of the street and the public only an "easement" or the right to passage, is an absurd relic which should be expunged. Every municipal corporation ought to have entire and absolute control over its streets, and their use for the general public benefit by railway or other means of transport should be paramount to all claims of individual property holders.

Altogether, therefore, it appears to us that the citizens of eNw-York who appreciate the city's great need for rapid transit will have to appeal once more to the Legislature for power to carry out this greatest of municipal improvements in a proper manner. Should they be successful in securing the enactment of a law which will remedy the defects of the present one, the delay due to the Supreme Court's decision may be worth all it costs.

Palmieri's Mysterious Death.

Charles Palmieri, a tailor of 458 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was found dead in his shop yesterday morning, and with him was found August Eccolani, in an insensible condition, and frothing at the mouth. The police of the East One Hundredth Street Police Station reported that the men were asphyxiated by gas, but there was no gas in the building, and the Harlem Hospital physicians think they were poisoned. An autopsy will be made to-day on Palmieri's body. Eccolani was out of employment and went to Palmieri's shop Tuesday night to sleep. Palmieri's son Frederick slept with friends in One Hundred and Third Street. Palmieri and Eccolani drank beer before going to bed. Eccolani, on reviving, said he had no idea what killed his friend, and made himself ill.

PERSONNEL BILL READY

THE MOST EQUITABLE MEASURE THUS FAR DEVISED.

It Seems Destined to be Defeated in the Interest of Some of Those Adversely Affected—The Navy Would Be Benefited Greatly by Favorable Action — Provisions Which Have Been Sought for Years by the Engineers—Some Details.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Navy Personnel bill is ready for consideration by the House Naval Committee, a sub-committee having prepared a measure which, from present indications, will meet with the approbation of line and staff, save among those officers who are personally inconvenienced by certain provisions for weeding out the various grades. The bill in its present condition makes no provision for the Marine Corps, a detail which will be added during the discussion in committee. There will be but few minor changes in the provisions of the measure, as it will go to the committee. The opposition to the bill will come when the measure is taken before the House and Senate. Then will appear the objection of the legislative friends of the officers who are adversely affected by the bill, and it is estimated that the latter will be able to command sufficient influence to kill it, and defer to another session the scheme for "reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the personnel of the navy." Stripped of formal phraseology the bill may be described as follows, as it will be reported from the Naval Committee:

The personnel is to consist of ten corps: Line, medical, pay, engineer, chaplains, naval constructors, professors of mathematics, civil engineers, naval cadets, and enlisted men. The line will be divided into eight grades as at present: Rear Admiral, Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Lieutenant, Junior Lieutenant, and Ensign. There are to be eight Admirals instead of six, as at present; eight, instead of ten Commodores; sixty, instead of forty-five Commanders, and the same number of other grades as at present, with a number of Ensigns, sufficient to maintain the total number of officers on the active list of the line, including volunteers, at a number not greater than now fixed by law. It is provided that the volunteer officers shall not be affected by new provisions for retirement, shall be exempt from involuntary transfer to a reserve list, and that the places vacated by their legal retirement or promotion under existing methods, shall not be filled save in July of each year, when graduates of the Naval Academy, in sufficient numbers to fill these vacancies shall be commissioned ensigns, not more than thirty-five to be so commissioned from any one class. Volunteer officers may be retired on their application or transferred to the reserve list on three-fourths pay, and Commodores, Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenant Commanders shall be considered candidates for transfer to the reserve or retired list after thirty-five years' service.

Should it be found that the vacancies under the present methods are insufficient for as many as sixteen promotions in the list of sea-going line officers to the grade of Commander, and as many as twenty promotions to Lieutenant Commander during any fiscal year, candidates for transfer to the reserve list and for voluntary retirement shall be so disposed of in such order as the President may direct, to create the stated number of vacancies. Should even this fail to provide the necessary places, a board of five Rear Admirals shall meet and examine the records of officers of the four lower grades, and select officers who should be transferred to the reserve list. No record of this board's meetings will be kept save the finding, the majority governing, and the Secretary will make the transfers indicated as desirable. The usual examinations for promotions will continue.

Great interest will centre in the reserve list, and it is from officers likely to be carried on this list that the opposition to the measure will spring. The reserve list is to be formed from the active list in the following manner: Line officers who entered the academy in the period from 1861 to 1867 may, upon the passage of the act, apply for transfer to the list, and if a sufficient number of officers do not apply for transfer within a year, a board of five Admirals shall name the officers best fitted for the respective lists. Provision is made that there shall be retained on the active list the following number of officers who were graduated in the years named—1861, eighteen; 1862, seventeen; 1863, twenty; 1864, nineteen; 1865, twenty-three; 1866, nineteen, and 1867, nineteen. An officer in reserve shall retain his seniority and be eligible for promotion on the reserve list upon the promotion of the officer on the active list next above him in seniority, no reserve officer to be promoted to flag rank and each to be retired at option after thirty-five years' service.

Rear Admirals shall be appointed by the President, a Board of Admirals to select three Commodores for each vacancy. Each Commodore, to be eligible, must have served two years as Captain in command of a first-class man-of-war, and no Commodore shall be advanced unless he shall have two years to serve as Admiral before retirement for age. All other promotions in the line shall be by seniority. An officer, before attaining the rank of Lieutenant, must have had six years' service as commissioned officer, and ensigns must have served three years before promotion, two-thirds in each case to be sea service.

The bill provides that staff officers shall have rank and title as follows: Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Lieutenant, Junior Lieutenant, and Ensign. This is a victory which will be relished by the engineers, who have long contended for positive rank, and in this they have encountered the bitterest resistance of the line officers. If there were wanting no other feature to invite opposition, it is likely the bill would be objected to in certain quarters on this account alone.

The Medical Corps will consist of 15 Medical Directors, with rank of Captain; 15 Inspectors, 55 Staff Surgeons, a new grade of 65 Surgeons, 30

THE BEER TAX BEATEN

EVIDENCE THAT THE SENATE WAS NOT IN EARNEST.

The Action of Tuesday on the Dubois Amendment to the Filled-Cheese Bill Is Reversed When a Second Vote Is Taken—The Debate on the Bond Bill Continued—Little Prospect that the Measure Can Be Put Through.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate really did not mean to increase the tax on beer when it yesterday refused to lay the Dubois amendment on the table. The refusal was made by a vote of 25 to 30. By a vote of 27 to 34 to-day the amendment was defeated, thus leaving the "Filled Cheese" bill free of incumbrances and Mr. Sherman unpunished for his emotional offer to co-operate with anybody to find new sources of revenue. There was no palavering about the proposition to-day. Fresh from a midday executive session the Senate proceeded to vote on the amendment offered by Mr. Dubois, as follows:

YEAS, 27.	NAYS, 34.
Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Baker, (Rep., Kan.)
Brown, (Rep., Utah.)	Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)
Cannon, (Rep., Utah.)	Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Davis, (Rep., Minn.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)	Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Martin, (Dem., Va.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.)
Mills, (Dem., Texas.)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)
Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)	Palmer, (Dem., Ill.)
Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Roach, (Dem., N. D.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Teller, (Rep., Col.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Vest, (Dem., Mo.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
	Smith, (Dem., N. J.)
	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
	White, (Dem., Cal.)
	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)

There were some changes in the voting, Messrs. Faulkner (Dem.) and White, (Dem,) who yesterday voted against laying the Dubois amendment on the table, voted against making it a part of the Cheese bill, and Mr. Hansbrough (Rep.) decided that he was mistaken when he voted to give the amendment a chance.

A debate on the Bond bill followed, in which Populist Butler of North Carolina declared that the President would be a Populist, and Mr. Elkins very positively asserted his desire that the next President, who, he believed, would be a Republican, ought to have the liberty to raise money by bonds with which to run the Government, and expressed his opinion that the candidate of the Republican held his opinion in the matter.

It is the belief in the Senate that the Bond bill will be beaten, but there is little concern for its fate, for, if passed by the Senate, the House would either shelve it or send it over to the next session for killing.

Senator Aldrich will offer an amendment to the Butler Anti-Bond bill in the shape of a proviso, as follows:

Unless, in the opinion of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be necessary, in accordance with the provisions of existing law, to issue such bonds to preserve the public credit or to meet obligations of the United States, under existing law, that cannot otherwise be met, and all such bonds when issued, shall first be offered at public sale.

MORE EXPENSE PILED UP.

The House Yields to the Senate on the Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A little more money authorized to be expended by the Fifty-fourth Congress will not make much difference now, when the total of appropriations has gone so far beyond the estimated receipts of the Government for the year, but it may make some difference when the figures come to be marshaled for political illustration.

The United States undoubtedly owes much of the $1,576,236 put into the Deficiency bill to pay the French spoliation claims and the claims allowed under the Bowman act, and perhaps ought to pay the money, but this is a poor year in which to undertake to add the expense to the other expenditures authorized. The Senate added the items to the bill, increasing it with other additions, until it was swelled from a measure carrying $4,000,000 to one in which $8,000,000 were authorized to be taken from the Treasury.

In the House to-day there was a hot contest over the increases. The Appropriations Committee objecting to the claims, and members from the East and South, interested in both classes of claims, making common cause against Cannon and Sayers. The men who were after the claims won the fight, by the close vote of 111 to 97, to concur in three amendments of the Senate.

The conference report on the bill for the relief of the settlers on the Northern Pacific Railroad indemnity lands was agreed to. A supplemental conference report on the Sundry Civil bill, showing an agreement upon everything of importance but the public building items, was presented and partly considered, when, at 5:30 P. M., Mr. Kem (Pop., Neb.) made a point of no quorum, and, only 142 members appearing, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate to-day confiremd the following nominations: Dominic I. Murphy, Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Pensions; Napoleon J. T. Dana of New-Hampshire, to be First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; William P. Sands of the District of Columbia, to be Second Secretary of Legation at Tokio, Japan; Lieut. S. C. Lemly, to be Judge Advocate General of the navy, with the rank of Captain; Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Willets, to be a Chief Engineer in the navy; Assistant Engineer W. A. Bush, to be a Passed Assistan Engineer in the navy; Surgeons W. G. Farwell and John C. Wise, to be Medical Inspectors; Passed Assistant Surgeons G. Diehl and J. D. Gatewood, to be Surgeons in the navy; W. M. Wheeler of New-York and H. S. Blakeman of Connecticut, to be Assistant Surgeons in the navy.

Relief of Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) to-day reported favorably to the Senate from the Committee on Post Offices his bill to increase the pay of letter carriers. It is similar to one already reported favorably to the House. It provides that after June 30 next the pay of letter carriers in cities of more than 75,000 poulation for the first year of service shall be $600, for the second year, $800; for the third year, $1,000; for the fourth year and thereafter, $1,200, and in cities under 75,000 population they shall receive for the first year's service $600; for the second, $800, and for the third year and thereafter, $1,000. Should this bill become a law it will increase the expenditures of the Post Office Department in the sum of $2,000,000.

Doings of Congress.

—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has made a favorable report on Mr. Lodge's bill for the reorganization of the consular service. The bill contemplates a thorough and complete system of examinations for applicants for the consular service, both original appointments and promotions.

—Secretary Hoke Smith has approved the first indemnity selection of 23,698 acres of land made by the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Crookston, St. Cloud, and Taylor's Falls districts in Minnesota. Also another list of 7,886 acres to the same road in the Crookston (Minn.) land district.

—The President has approved the act to carry into effect a finding of the Court of Claims in favor of the estate of George Case, late of Independence County, Ark., for supplies taken from him for the use of the Union Army.

—Postmaster General Wilson has denied the privileges of the mails to the lottery of the City of Hamburg and M. Stein of Hamburg, Germany.

—Col. Henry C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, has been placed on the retired list by operation of law.

Says She Came from Bridgeport.

A well-dressed girl, at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue last night, who was crying, told a policeman she was lost. He took her to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House, where she said her name was Carrie Crosshans, fifteen years old, and that she lived at 36 Madison Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

E. F. JAMES MUST PAY THE COSTS.

Said to Have Brought a Suit Against Mrs. T. K. Serrano's Wish.

There were some interesting developments in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday, when Mrs. Rose Serrano's suit for seperation from her husband, Thomas K. Serrano, came up before Justice Pryor on a motion for alimony and counsel fees. The result was that the motion was dismissed, with costs against Mrs. Serrano's attorney, E. F. James, personally.

Mr. and Mrs. Serrano were married about two years ago, and within the last two months, it is said, they have been disputing over trifling matters. Mrs. Serrano says in an affidavit that after a recent dispute with her husband, who is a clerk in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, she saw an advertisement stating that a firm doing business in Broadway would procure divorces or separations for dissatisfied married couples without charge for services.

Mrs. Serrano says she went to the place named in the advertisement and met E. F. James. He brought a suit in her behalf against Mr. Serrano for a separation, basing the action upon alleged cruel treatment of such a character that it was unsafe for her to live with him. Later Mrs. Serrano requested him to discontinue the suit, but she says he declined to do so unless she paid him $10. This money she could not pay, although she went to her husband to procure it, and Mr. James then made the motion for alimony and counsel fees.

When the motion came up yesterday Mr. James surprised everybody by asking leave to withdraw the motion from the calendar. Col. Milliken at once objected and asked Justice Pryor to dismiss the motion for alimony and counsel fees.

Mr. James said he learned that the counsel opposed to him had obtained an affidavit from Mrs. Serrano, in which she expressed her desire to discontinue the action.

Col. Milliken said he had. He stated the points of Mrs. Serrano's affidavit, and said Mr. James had made the motion and served papers instead of discontinuing the suit.

"Against her will?" said Justice Pryor.

"And now he makes a motion for alimony and counsel fees?"

"That is what she swears," said Col. Milliken.

"This lady called at my office—" began Mr. James.

"Have you an affidavit as to that, or are you telling me something—" interrupted Justice Pryor.

"The lady came to my office," said Mr. James, "and asked to have papers served immediately. She said that she would never live with her husband again. She called again, but did not wait to see me. She has placed me in an unenviable position. I would like to—"

"She swears," interrupted Col. Milliken, "that she went there, and asked him to discontinue the proceedings."

"Before any service was made?" asked Justice Pryor.

"Yes," replied Col. Milliken. "He wanted $10. Mrs. Serrano met her husband later and tried to get the money from him. Both of them then came to my office and stated these facts. Mr. Serrano has continuously supported his wife, and is still living with her. I move, under the circumstances, that the motion be dismissed, not withdrawn."

"I will dismiss the motion," said Justice Pryor, "with costs against the attorney personally."

THE RAINES BALLOT BILL.

Made a Law Yesterday, with Several Others, by Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, May 27.—Gov. Morton to-day signed the Raines bill which revises his blanket-ballot law of last year. The blanket ballot is retained and provision is made for a separate column for independent nominations. Greater restrictions are provided for the making of independent nominations by increasing the number of names which must be attached to any petition nominating independent candidates, with a view of preventing irresponsible independent nominations. The expenses of printing the ballots is reduced a third, as only twice instead of three times the number of ballots as there are registered voters are to be printed hereafter.

Provisions are made for a safer count of the ballots and more safeguards are provided to assure an honest count. All ballots are to be placed in boxes and preserved by the County Clerk for six months, and the boxes are not to be opened except on an order of the court.

The Governor also signed Senator Higgins's bill, which embraces a complete revision and codification of all of the tax laws of the State. The bill will increase the revenues from the taxes on corporations by over $500,000. One of the important cnanges in the law is that taxing elevated and surface railroads, other than steam, on their gross instead of net earnings. Such companies are to pay an annual tax of 1 per cent. upon gross earnings and 3 per cent. upon the amount of dividends declared in excess of 4 per cent.

The bill provides that there shall be three Tax Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to hold office for three years. Each shall receive $2,500 salary. The State Assessors in office when this law takes effect shall continue in office under the law as Tax Commissioners, and shall constitute the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The term for which each of such Commissioners was appointed shall be extended so as to include the 31st day of December of the calendar year in which such term expires, and his successor shall be appointed for a full term of three years commencing with the 1st day of January following.

The Governor signed thirty-one other bills, among them being:

Assemblyman Livingston—The Mary McGuire escheat bill, Brooklyn.

Senator Koehler—The Mary Haley escheat bill, Hempstead.

Senator Higbie—Amending the Port Richmond Village Incorporation act regarding village officers.

Assemblyman Waldo—Providing that Avenue U, in Kings County, may be opened across lands now held by the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

Assemblyman Giedhill—To afford protection against injury or death to persons employed on buildings in course of construction in cities of the State, by requiring floors to be completed or filled in as the building progresses.

LOVING CUP FOR DR. GUERNSEY.

Presented at a Dinner on the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Graduation.

The fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Egbert Guernsey's graduation in medicine was celebrated by a dinner given in his honor at the Union League Club, last night, by the Medical Board of the Metropolitan Hospital. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of a beautiful loving cup to Dr. Guernsey, the gift of the Medical Board and the Alumni Association of the hospital and other medical friends. It is of solid silver, stands twelve inches above its ebony pedestal, and is appropriately inscribed.

Dr. Alfred K. Hills presided at the dinner, and among those present were Dr. W. H. Watson, Dr. C. L. Bagg, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Surgeon General Terry, Gen. Howard Carroll, Dr. Malcolm Leal, Dr. H. M. Dearborn, Dr. C. C. Boyle, Dr. D. D. Stevens, Dr. W. W. Guernsey, Dr. John F. Talmage, Dr. H. M. Hitchcock, Dr. J. B. Garrison, and Dr. J. A. Carmichael.

In presenting the loving cup, Dr. Hills referred to the career of Dr. Guernsey since he entered the medical profession. One of his greatest achievements, said Dr. Hills, was the organization of the Metropolitan Hospital, to the Presidency of which he was elected Sept. 5, 1875, and to which position he had been elected each succeeding year. Dr. Guernsey, he said, had also been actively concerned in the foundation of the Guernsey Maternity and the Hahnemann Hospital.

Dr. Guernsey made an eloquent response. He dwelt on the advance in methods in modern surgery and medicine, and indulged in interesting reminiscences of the many noted members of the profession whom he had known in his long career. He eulogized Hahnemann as the "Herald of Nature," and, in conclusion, said: "If it has been a privilege to live and work during the last fifty years, how much greater the privilege of forming a part of the great army of workers during any portion of the fifty years to come. The progress in the future, judging from the last two decades, will be beyond the wildest dreams of the imagination."

Speeches were also made by Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, Dr. Watson, Dr. C. L. Bagg, Dr. B. G. Carleton, Dr. George Taylor Stewart, Prof. Malcolm Leal, Surgeon General Terry of the Governor's staff, and Dr. Mandeville of Newark, N. J.

Elected by the Legislature.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 27.—The Legislature to-day elected these State officers: State Auditor—A. C. Laniers; Members of the State Board of Education—The Rev. Charles J. White, Woonsocket, and George T. Baker, Barrington.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON'S ANNUAL PACIFIC MAIL REPORT.

A Large Increase in Gross Earnings, but an Equally Large Increase in Expenses—The Company Is Free from Indebtedness, and Has Available Loans and Cash on Hand—Re-election of the Present Board of Directors.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was held in the company's office, in the Mills Building, yesterday. One hundred and eighteen thousand shares of stock out of 200,000 shares were represented. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows: Collis P. Huntington, Henry Hart, Isaac E. Gates, Calvin S. Brice, Samuel Thomas, Joseph Richardson, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, and R. P. Schwerin.

A preliminary report of the business of the company was submitted to the meeting. In it President Huntington said: "As compared with the results of the previous year, there has been an increase in the gross earnings of $122,164, and an increase in expenses of $126,415, showing a reduction in net earnings of $4,251 over the business of last year. The sum of $150,000 charged to expenses for general and extraordinary repairs of steamers is carried to the credit of the fund set aside for that character of repairs, to which account has been charged the sum of $191,045 expended on its steamers during the year, leaving a balance to the credit of this fund on April 30, 1896, amounting to $204,043. In addition to the above expenditure and charge to repairs, the sum of $190,707 has been paid during the year and charged to steamer expenses for the ordinary repairs of the company's fleet.

"The company is free from indebtedness, except for current expenses, and has available loans and cash on hand in New-York, San Francisco, and London, April 30, 1896, the sum of $610,440."

The financial report for the year shows: Total receipts, $4,210,036; total expenses, $3,501,655; net earnings, $708,381.

Baltimore and Ohio Finances.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad receiver's certificates, of which $5,000,000 were authorized by the United States court, will be issued to the extent of $4,000,000 on June 1. A syndicate of New-York bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., have taken the certificates. The remaining $1,000,000 are held in reserve by the receivers, and when issued will also be taken by the same syndicate.

The Car Trust certificates, amounting to $3,400,000, will not be issued until July 1. These were divided between Baltimore and New-York. It is understood that a majority of Baltimore's share has already been sold in New-York to London investors. The transactions, it is said, were made at a premium of 1½ per cent. and 1½ per cent. It is the impression that London investors will secure the larger share of the whole issue.

Semi-annual interest on Baltimore and Ohio obligations falling due on June 1 will be paid by the receivers, with the exception of the coupons due on the 6 per cent. bonds of the Alexandria Division of the Washington and Point Lookout Railroad. This default is explained as due to the branch not earning its fixed charges. The interest charges that will be paid next month amount to about $500,000.

Chicago Interests Suffering.

Western freight men are very free these days in their criticism of the Joint Traffic Association, which they declare has in many ways shown its lack of interest in Chicago. The latest case is in regard to shipments of wool from the Northwest to New-York. The Joint Traffic Association refuses to allow any of its lines to reduce rates in conjunction with Western roads to meet the competition of the Canadian Pacific, and the result is that line, by cutting rates, has secured most of the business to date. This is the busy season in the wool business, and Western lines are chafing under their inability to do anything. The Grand Trunk has offered to pro ra reductions with them in order to meet the "Soo" competition, but the Joint Traffic Association will not allow it to do so. The Michigan Central, it is said, also stands ready to help them out if it can get permission. The Western Freight Association is still laboring with the Eastern governors, but so far its efforts have been unavailing, and the attitude of the Joint Traffic Board gives little promise.

Boston's Union Station.

BOSTON, May 27.—The Union Station bill, with the amendment providing for mortgage bonds based on real estate, instead of "railway bonds," was passed to be engrossed by the Senate 30 to 4. An important amendment offered by Senator Galloupe was adopted. Section 4 of the bill provided that the bonds for the purpose of taxation should be considered railroad bonds. He moved to strike out this provision. That would leave the bonds under the general law as ordinary mortgage bonds secured by real estate. The Senator explained that railroad bonds are taxable here, and are not taxable in New-York. This would mean that a Morgan syndicate would get the whole block. The people of Massachusetts surely could not compete if they had to pay taxes on the bonds. If, on the contrary, the bonds are ordinary mortgage bonds, our people will take them, and the savings banks will invest in them.

Railway Accountants.

At the annual meeting of the Association of American Railway Accountants, held in the Murray Hill Hotel, yesterday, G. W. Booth of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad presided. The principal roads were represented as follows:

Louisville and Nashville, Cushman Quarrier; Burlington, C. R. Strugis; Missouri and Mississippi, O. G. Warner; Grand Trunk, H. W. Walker; Michigan Central, A. J. Burt; Pennsylvania, M. Reibenack; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, C. G. Pollock; Southern, D. S. Hobbs; Denver and Rio Grande, Stephen Little.

In the morning the President's report was read, and the report of the Executive Committee was considered. During the afternoon several papers were read upon subjects of interest to the association. There will be an election of offiers to-day. More than 150 members are in attendance.

Against Wisconsin Central.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Chairman Caldwell ruled against the Wisconsin Central yesterday in regard to its appeal from the unanimous refusal of other Western lines last week to allow that road to start the no-bicycle-charge ball rolling. The decision of the Chairman is that the case in question does not come within the provisions of the agreement cited, as a change in the general rules of the association was proposed. If this procedure was permitted any one road would be able to change the fundamental principles of the agreement. It is not believed the Wisconsin Central will push its case further, as the life of the association would be jeopardized by its withdrawal.

Electric Road in Plattsburg.

ALBANY, May 27.—The Plattsburg Traction Company was incorporated to-day to construct a surface railroad to be operated by electricity between Bridge Street, in Plattsburg, and the lands of the Hotel Champlain Company, at Bluff Point, about eight miles in length. The capital is $100,000, and the Directors are Henry M. Pierson, Harry G. Runkle, M. B. Snevily, of New-York City, Smith M. Weed, Henry E. Barnard, David P. Doble, William L. Pattisson, George M. Cole, and George Sweet of Plattsburg.

Greenwood Lake Trains.

The passenger department of the Erie Railroad has arranged for an improved train service on the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad. Persons desiring to visit that attractive resort can leave New-York daily at 9 A. M., enjoy several hours of good fishing on the lake, and be back in the city not later than 9 o'clock P. M. Bass fishing is beginning to be particularly good. There is also an express train which leaves New-York daily at 4 o'clock P. M., reaching Greenwood Lake at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays the express train leaves here at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Fourth Avenue Line.

Although the papers have not yet been signed, it is practically settled that the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company's Fourth and Madison Avenue horse car line will pass into the permanent control of the Metropolitan Traction Company. The last named corporation leases the horse car lines for ninety-nine years, the terms being a guarantee of 4 per cent. dividends per annum. It is probable that the lessee company will take possession before July 1.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A conference between the Board of Administration of the Southwestern Traffic Association and representatives of the Mexican lines was held in St. Louis last Tuesday for the purpose of considering international rates on some of the products of the Republic of Mexico. A resolution was adopted providing for the application of a rate of $1.25 per 100 pounds on green tropical fruits from producing points on the Mexican National, Mexican Central, Mexican International, and Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railways to St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Omaha, that being the rate in effect from California to the same points.

—The Rhode Island Legislature has amended the charter of the Union Railroad Company of Newport, allowing capitalization to the amount of $9,000,000. This act is in keeping with the other acts providing for the use of electricity on steam roads. It is expected that the Union Company will equip passenger trains on at least two branches of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad to Oakland Beach, and from Providence to Fall River.

—Sheriff Toffey of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday received a Supreme Court writ directing him to take possession of the property in the South Cove, recently decided to belong to Jersey City, after a struggle extending over a period of ten years. The property is now in the control of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, but the company abandoned its claim before the case was thrown out of the United States Courts.

—At the annual meeting of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern stockholders, held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Tuesday, the following Directors were chosen: R. R. Cable, C. P. Squires, Lyman Cook, F. H. Griggs, and A. Kimball. At the Directors' meeting, R. R. Cable was elected Chairman of the board, C. J. Ives, President; Robert Williams, Vice President, and H. H. Hollister, Treasurer.

—Additional consolidated mortgage 7 per bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, to the amount of $747,000, were listed by the Stock Exchange governors yesterday; $4,800,000 two-ten 4 per cent. gold mortgage coupon bonds of the Illinois Central were also added to the regular list.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that the annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern, which will be presented at the annual meeting next week, will show an increase in net earnings for the last year of over $3,000,000. The showing is the most favorable of any for the last ten years.

—An order made by Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court dismissing the petition of the Litchfield, Carrollton, and Western Railroad Company for the removal of Receiver Joseph Dickson was filed in the Federal Court at Springfield, Ill., a day or two ago.

—Union Pacific receivers have filed an answer in Lincoln, Neb., with the State Board of Transportation in the Omaha-Lincoln freight rate controversy. Jurisdiction is denied because the road is in the hands of receivers and subject only to Federal control.

—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, is in Portland Oregon, this week. He expects to come East over the Northern Pacific Road.

—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, will sail from this port for Liverpool, July 4, on the steamship Lucania.

—The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Road for the third week in May show an increase of $55,660.

—For the third week in May the gross earnings of the Northern Pacific show an increase of $52,970.

—Chauncey M. Depew went to New-Haven in a special car yesterday afternoon.

THE GEN. SHERMAN MONUMENT.

The Design of Carl R. Smith of Chicago Accepted.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It is about time that the Government provided the permanent art commission that has been proposed to pass upon statuary and pictures to adorn the National Capitol. A committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has just selected to occupy a very prominent site in the city a model for a statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman that was considered by a special art committee to be unworthy of place in a competition, and the same committee has rejected three other models that were of four designated by the Art Committee as those out of which the selection ought to be made.

The Art Committee in January last, consisting of Messrs. St. Gaudens, Warner, Post, and Price, looked at twenty-six models of a statue of Gen. Sherman, and selected the models of Messrs. Bartlett, Rhind, Niehaus, and Partridge as those best answering the historical and art requirements. The committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, consisting of Gen. G. M. Dodge, Gen. J. N. Noble, Gen. D. B. Henderson, Col. Cornelius Cadle, Col. J. F. Howe, and Col. Augustus Jacobson, excluded the model of Partridge, and in its place put the model of Carl R. Smith of Chicago. A few days ago the elaborateu models of Bartlett, Niehaus,, Rhind, and Smith were exposed to view, and to-day the decision to select the model of Smith was rendered, after the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and Secretary Lamont and Gen. Miles, representing the Government, had inspected the models.

Just why the model regarded by the Art Committee as least worthy, and which had been rejected by them as not entitled to be included in any competition, should be selected, has not yet been made known. The Smith statue is described by critical persons as commonplace, as a jumble of things stuck together, as lacking dignity and impressiveness, and as not likely to be selected upon any artistic ground. But the artists in the final competition have been under the impression that Smith's model had been selected before the final competition was ordered, and that they were predestined to be beaten from the beginning. All of them considered the preparation of the enlarged models as a work of supererogation.

It has already been mentioned in the newspapers that Mr. Smith was the designer of a monument for a member of the family of Gen. Dodge, but the artists who entered the competition are unwilling to believe that that is to be regarded as a reason why a model declared by Messrs. St. Gaudens, Warner, Post, and Price to be unworthy to be allowed in the competition, should be selected for completion and erection in a most conspicuous place on Pennsylvania Avenue. Yet if the decision made to-day be carried out, there will be set up in front of the Treasury a commonplace figure of Sherman, seated on a mooney horse, with a wide-spreading switch tail, looking over some mock heroic and absurd figures grouped about the pedestal, against which are stuck some irrelevant objects, neither adding beauty nor impressiveness to the whole.

It is asserted by competent judges that there were not less than ten models in the first competition better entitled to be accepted than the model of Carl R. Smith, that has been picked out for completion, and to be a perpetual challenge of the judgment of the soldier judges who have decided to give it to posterity.

Founder's Day at Smith College.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 27.—The one hundreth anniversary of the birth of Sophia Smith was observed at Smith College this morning, exercises being held in the chapel, which was crowded with visitors and students. The Rev. Dr. John W. Greene, of Lowell gave an appreciative account of the life and personality of Miss Smith, and addresses were made by President Clark Seelye, Miss Jordan of the Faculty, and Mayor Field. In the afternoon a large number of students went to Hatfield and held exercises about the grave of the founder. Founders' Day will be observed May 27 hereafter.

Wrecking Steamship Alert Ashore.

GREENPORT, L. I., May 27.—During a dense fog, the steam tug Alert, owned by the Thomas A. Scott Wrecking Company of New-London, Conn., came ashore in Long Island Sound, two miles east of Greenport, at 10:40 o'clock last night, while bound from New-York to New-London. The Alert, which was commanded by Capt. Charles W. Chesbro, was steaming close to the shore, and evidently struck while under a full head of steam. Tugs are at work pulling up rocks which surround her.

Memorial Hospital Graduates.

The annual commencement exercises of the Memorial Hospital Training School for Nurses were held in the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn, last night. Mrs. John H. Burtis, President of the institution, presided. Diplomas were given to Mrs. Mary C. Rogers, Miss Henrietta Hardy, Miss Helen McCutcheon, and Miss Caroline Knott. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster addressed the graduates.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

FELL BUT WON A RACE

THE PEER'S VICTORY IN A "GRAND INTERNATIONAL STEEPLECHASE."

Sayonara, the Only Starter Against Him, Broke Down After Going Half the Journey—Jake Shipsey Got a Bad Fall in One Hurdle Race, and Was Stunned, but Uninjured—Spot Did Erratic Jumping in Anothed Steeplechase.

There will be no particular regret among racing men that the Spring meeting of the New-York Steeplechase Association was brought to a close yesterday. The attempt to revive what is an exciting and beautiful sport when there are properly schooled horses and competent jockeys has unfortunately miscarried, and, save for the sport on the opening day, the steeplechase races have proved to be farces. The hurdle races have turned out somewhat better and possibly from these—which are to be continued at Brooklyn—there may come horses fit to compete in steeplechases later on. But the material from which the chasers are to be reinforced is plainly not to be found in the half-schooled lot of broken-down selling platers, from which an attempt has been made to select horses for cross-country work. It takes a well-bred, well-built horse to stand the hard work of a jumping race. When men interested in the sport will take perfectly sound, stanchly built horses that are not fast enough to win on the flat and give them good schooling and seasoning for the sport, then only will steeplechasing get a foothold here. Perhaps by the Autumn it will be possible to get together such a lot of horses. There is certainly a disposition among racing men to make it a sport that will pay owners if they will only go to work on the right lines with the right sort of horses, competent trainers, and jockeys.

It speaks poorly for the sport, however, when a race with a name like the "Grand International Steeplechase" can be won by a horse that falls down, is remounted, and finishes alone, winning a stake worth $1,400 net to the first horse. Yet, that is what The Peer did yesterday, and it was practically what he did a week ago in the Empire State Handicap Steeplechase, at three miles and a half, a half mile less than yesterday's course. A week ago Rodman, who was big and fat, stood up through the whole journey, and was the only one, except The Peer, to finish. Yesterday, the only one that ran against him, Sayonara, broke down at the end of two miles, and pulled up so lame that Mr. Persse had to dismount in the held, near the water tower, leave the horse in the hands of the stable lads, and walk down to the finish, while the horse was led limping away to the stables.

The selling steeplechase which preceded this was somewhat less of a farce, as Mars, Chan, and Patrolman went the entire route, the first named winning very handily. Spot, who was the other starter, bolted at one of the jumps in the midfield, jumped the fence into the Eclipse course track, ran down that for about a half furlong, and then went the rest of the course all right ahead of the winner. He had no business in going over the course before going back and taking the jump his horse originally refused, so Barry, who rode him, had to pay a fifty-dollar fine for going on after he had again got control of the nag after his bolt.

The hurdle race, at a mile and a half, which began the day's sport, was a good thing for Red Cloud, who beat Watchman a couple of lengths. The latter was entirely new to the game, but should prove to be a valuable horse to the Beard Brothers of the Erie Stable, under whose colors he ran, and who are about the most enthusiastic, energetic, sensible, and progressive of all the set that has taken up the jumping game. Jake Shipsey, who started in the race, came to grief at the last hurdle, pitching over it and sliding under the fence to the infield, where he lay as if dead for some minutes. His injuries were slight, however, and he came out all right. His rider, a colored boy named Jones, had the ligaments of his left leg badly strained and will be laid up for some days.

In the other hurdle race, Addie and Annie Bishop had things their own way easily, the former, who was run under a strong pull all the way, showing herself as good a hurdler as has been seen hereabout since Caracca, and she is probably the better one of the pair.

McCafferty, who was so badly smashed up in the race at the Bennings track, made his first appearance in the saddle since that accident in the last race of the afternoon, which was the last of the three races of the Amphibious Serial Highweight Flat Race Handicap. The first two of the series had been won by Mirage, but he was beaten in the final race by Kennel, the outsider in the betting, who was patiently and cleverly ridden by McCafferty. Rubicon, who seems to be a complete counterfeit this season, wound up in third place, beaten a neck by Mirage, who was in turn beaten a head by Kennel.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdles. One mile and a half. Time—2:53½.

1—Red Cloud, J. Webb's b. h., aged, by Red Iron-Maggie D., 158 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Tallman)
2—Watchman, Erie Stable's ch. h., 4, 140, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Chandler)
3—Flushing, J. H. McCauley's, ch. g., 5, 150, 3 to 1.....(Brazil)

Won by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

Pow Wow, 4, 136, 6 to 1, (Sprague,) also ran. Jake Shipsey, 4, 140, 15 to 1, (J. Jones,) fell at the last hurdle and did not finish.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase. Two miles and a half. Time—5:05.

1—Mars Chan, E. Waln's b. g., 6 years, by Prosper, dam of unknown breeding, 157 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Barry)
2—Patrolman, Erie Stable's ch. g., 5, 142, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Chandler)

Won by ten lengths.

Spot, 6, 157, 5 to 2 and 1 to 3, (Barry,) bolted, and did not go the course.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase. Grand International Handicap. Four miles. Time—9:00.

1—The Peer, Broad Hollow Stable's ch. g., aged, by Joe Hooker-Clara L., 163 pounds, 1 to 2.....(Brazil)
Sayonara, 6, 146, 2 to 1, (Mr. Persse,) started, but broke down after going two miles, and did not finish.

FOURTH RACE.—Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap. Two miles and a half over ten hurdles. Time—4:58.

1—Addie, A. Warnke's br. m., aged, by Sir Modred-Kiss-Me-Quick; 152 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Chandler)
2—Annie Bishop, H. Warnke's b. m., 6, 147, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(J. Callahan)
3—Marcus, J. M. Crosby's b. g., aged, 153, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Veach)

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Woodford, 140, 8 to 1, (McInerney,) and Poteen, 152, 3 to 1, (Bracken,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—On the flat. Amphibious High-Weight Handicap. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Kennel, Fred Burlew's b. h., 4 years, by Bishop-Kennebeck, 125 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(McCafferty)
2—Mirage, G. Anderson's b. h., 4, 139, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 5, 143, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(T. Sloane)

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Pay or Play, 5, 119, 5 to 1, (Griffin,) and Sabilla, 4, 112, 6 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ray S., 121 pounds; Merry Duke, 119; Sir Dixon, Jr., and Corn Cob, 117 each; Midgely, 114; Pitfall, 109; Abuse, 108; Lady Greenway and Bessie Abbot, 100 each; Whipcord, Titmouse, and Brilliancy, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. For two-year-old maidens. Don de Oro, Regulator, Talesman, and Slow Poke, 108 pounds each; Hull Down, Naughty Girl, and Athy, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Ed Kearney, 126 pounds; Deerslayer, 122; Lake Shore, 121; The Swain, 117; Lansdale, 104, and Premier, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Pocantico Handicap. For three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth. Hastings, 125 pounds; Sherlock, 110; Formal, 108; Cassette, 105; Volley, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Kinnikinick, 113 pounds; Azure, 108; Second

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mavourneen—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Robin Hood—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Cleveland—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
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German-Americans for Sound Money.

From The New-York Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

If the Sound Money League find that no party will array itself in opposition to silver free coinage, then they will support neither of the regular parties, but will organize themselves for a campaign against the debasement of the currency. This is the simple programme of the Sound Money League.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	57	69	69
6 A. M.	57	67	67
9 A. M.	61	70	70
12 M.	63	77	77
3 P. M.	60	79	80
6 P. M.	58	78	78
9 P. M.	56	75	76
12 P. M.	55	66	68

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 73.13
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 73.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 58.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 63.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, followed by Showers in the evening.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WOULD HE DEFEND THE RESERVE?

If Mr. MCKINLEY should be elected, what would be his course if during his term of office the President should have to deal with the problem presented by a depleted gold-reserve fund? What would he do if, while holding the office of President, he should see the gold reserve drained almost to the bottom by exports and should perceive that only by a prompt replenishment of it could a suspension of gold payments be prevented?

Everybody knows what Mr. CLEVELAND has done, when it was apparent that the complete exhaustion of the gold reserve was impending. Is it not conceivable and even probable that if Mr. MCKINLEY should become President he would be required in the course of his term to deal with conditions like those which have tested the courage and intelligence of the President now in office, his regard for public interests of the highest importance, and his adhesion to the principles of sound and honest finance?

What would Mr. MCKINLEY do? Does not his public record indicate clearly that he would not protect the reserve and redemption fund as it has been protected by Mr. CLEVELAND if he should be confronted by similar conditions? The man who denounced Mr. CLEVELAND for having "dishonored silver," and who, two years ago, assailed more than 125 representatives of his own party for having "stricken down silver" by repealing the Silver Purchase act, and who says he wants "the double standard," would scarcely be inclined, if he were President, it seems to us, to defend and replenish a dwindling reserve fund by purchasing or borrowing gold with bonds.

IS WARNER MILLER AGAINST THE RAINES LAW?

Ex-Senator WARNER MILLER backs Gov. MORTON for the Presidency by making plain his preference for another candidate, and he shows that his preference for the other candidate is mainly due to the opportunity he thinks he sees for fighting against the party leadership of ex-Senator PLATT. For the first time, nearly a month after the adjournment of the Legislature, he comes out with a vigorous protest against that body having been "under the domination of any one man" and being "run by long-distance telephone from New-York." He declares that Mr. PLATT "undertook openly to control" it and sent out orders telling the Legislature what it could do.

It strikes us that this comes rather late to do any good to the party record in the Legislature or to the people of the State. If Mr. MILLER had any influence with his party, why was he not heard from during the session, so that the men who were really "independent" but "compelled by fear" to do PLATT's bidding might know that they would have his powerful support? It strikes us also that he is a trifle indefinite in his statements about legislation, and he ought really to be more specific, so that we may know which of the compulsory acts of the Legislature "should not have passed." He says "measures that were in no sense political were forced through, because they were made caucus measures, and thus members who would otherwise not have voted for them were dragooned into doing so," and that "measures were jammed through without any consideration for the wishes of the people or the probable effect upon the future of the party."

Now, this is a more serious charge against the Legislature than against PLATT, and it stands against the Republican Party of the State and will be used against it in the State campaign with perhaps as much effect as PLATT's criticism of MCKINLEY will be used in the National campaign if MCKINLEY becomes the candidate. But just what does Mr. MILLER mean? The two measures of the session which attracted most attention and are best remembered, the two with which the Republican State Committee expressed special satisfaction—in fact, the only two upon which the political opponents of PLATT in and out of his party laid much stress with reference to his "bossism"—were the Raines bill and the Greater New-York bill. The latter was not made a caucus measure and was not a party measure in its support, and it cannot be said to have been "jammed through." The Raines bill was made a caucus measure, it distinctly was "jammed through," and a number of Republicans were "dragooned" into voting for it who did not wish to do so.

Are we to understand at this late day that Mr. MILLER was opposed to the Raines bill and that he now condemns the law as one that "should not have passed"? If so, it is unfortunate that he did not make his opposition known while it was pending and when the people and the party might have been saved from the consequences. If he does not mean that, what does he mean? He ought to make his position clear, especially if he aspires to influence in the coming State campaign and possibly to honor as the result of it. Is WARNER MILLER against the Raines law?

THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY.

President GILMAN, it appears, cannot accept the office of City Superintendent of Schools. His refusal does not absolve the Board of Education from the duty of choosing some sounder man than JASPER.

The meeting of the board to-day ought to be adjourned to give time to look up a candidate worthy of the place. It is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the City of New-York that its school system should be brought up to a high standard of efficiency. Bad schools make bad citizens.

The opportunity to create in Greater New-York a school system second to none is worthy the acceptance of any educator in the land. The board should defer action until a fit Superintendent can be found.

MR. CARNEGIE AND MR. ROBERTS ON TARIFF AND CURRENCY.

The followers of MCKINLEY assert that the reduction of the tariff from an average ad valorem rate of 48.66 per cent. to an average rate of 41.75 per cent. has been the cause of all the industrial and commercial depression of the last three years—although the panic began more than a year before the tariff change was made—and that the "one thing needful," the only remedy which will make the whole Nation prosperous and happy, is the restoration of the McKinley tariff duties. Some of them know better; many do not. Their leaders say that if the tariff shall be revised "the currency will take care of itself," even if it shall be possible to procure tariff revision only by undermining the gold standard.

There have recently been given to the public weighty expressions of opinion concerning the tariff and the currency by two prominent Republicans, Mr. GEORGE B. ROBERTS and Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, both residents of Pennsylvania, one, as the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, giving "employment to more labor," Mr. CARNEGIE says, "than any other man in the country," and the other standing at the head of the greatest iron and steel manufacturing company in America. Both say the tariff "can wait," and that a prompt settlement of the currency question by a conclusive declaration for the maintenance of the gold standard is a matter of the very highest importance. President ROBERTS says:

"The great need of the business world just now is a sound currency system. I cannot emphasize the importance of this statement too much. We must get a sound-money basis as soon as possible. Business lags, commerce drags—in short, everything seems almost at a standstill. There is a marvelous unrest in the country which is reflected in every branch of business. The free-silver cry shatters confidence and credit at home and abroad, and paralyzes all prospects of a revival of trade.

"The first thing necessary for the Nation is a sound money system. Let the great political conventions say honestly and plainly that they indorse the gold standard, and then the first step will have been taken toward a turn of the tide. We should be the most prosperous country on the globe to-day were it not for the feeling of uncertainty in foreign circles as to what we will do. Sound money is at the bottom of business. It is the pivot on which prosperity turns.

"Protection can wait—and wait a long while, too. Whether or not the Wilson bill is bad, and whether or not the McKinley bill is good, the business world does not want to see the tariff question opened up again for years. We want less tariff and more rest."

We take the following from an authorized interview with Mr. CARNEGIE, procured and published by The Iron Age:

"The one thing needful, and there is only one, is to settle the question at home and for the world abroad that we are to tread the path of honor and of good policy; that is, that the dollar of the Republic shall mean $1 in gold, worth its face in any part of the world.

"Q.—How is this to be done?

"A.—By subordinating all other issues to that.

"Q.—Do you attribute the great depressions and panics that have occurred in the last few years to the agitation for a reduction in the standard of value?

"A.—I do. All other causes combined have not affected the country to the extent that this has. It is fundamental; nothing is settled unless this is settled, and no genuine prosperity is possible. Capital at home, equally with capital abroad, has become alarmed. It has run into its hole, and will not come forth to embark in enterprises which create prosperity until it is settled that the American people borrowing $1 in gold will return $1, and not seek to defraud its creditor by returning a dollar worth only 50 cents.

"Q.—What about the tariff?

"A.—Well, I agree with GEORGE B. ROBERTS, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is a typical man of affairs of this country, and, indeed, of the world, since he is at the head of the largest organization and gives employment to more labor than any other man. I agree with him when he says that the tariff can wait."

Referring to the condition of the iron trade, Mr. CARNEGIE went on to say:

"There has been something like paralysis in the last two months. Capital, the root of all enterprise, is alarmed. Every condition but one favors prosperity, and that one is the pernicious agitation for a lower standard of value. We have good crops, the world wants our products, and the country has been economical for some years; the only obstacle to the return of prosperity, genuine permanent prosperity, is this question of standard of value."

Do not our Republican contemporaries who are shouting for MCKINLEY and a new tariff and abusing all who point to MCKINLEY's silver record think that the opinions of these gentlemen deserve attention and command respect? If so, why have they refrained from publishing and commenting upon them? Is it because Mr. ROBERTS says "the tariff question" ought not to be "opened up again for years" and because Mr. CARNEGIE, who knows something about tariffs, upsets the McKinley structure of misrepresentation, false argument, and dishonest appeal to ignorant partisan prejudice by pointing out the real cause of our panic and of the depression following it?

WHAT, AGAIN?

It is an old, old story, that of the Yankee's reply to the blustering Briton. Some international dispute was the subject of conversation and the Englishman observed that if Uncle Sam didn't behave himself John Bull would have to come over and whip him. "What, again?"

The Republicans of New-York, it appears, are about to down TOM PLATT again. They are incited to this enterprise by Major MCKINLEY's manager in chief, Mr. MARK HANNA, whose newspaper, The Cleveland Leader, prints an article on PLATT under the warlike title of "Kick Him Out." The reasoning of the article is that the McKinley canvass would not be safe in PLATT's hands unless he was placated with a "promise of patronage," something the high-minded Major would never consent to. The management of the canvass must be in the hands of MCKINLEY's friends. As a preliminary, PLATT must be kicked out.

This is not the first time. For about ten years now, and usually in the Springtime, the hostiles have been summoned for this annual ceremony. The kicking out has commonly begun in Buffalo in the columns of Mr. MATTHEWS's able paper, The Express. Thence it has spread throughout the State, the southern tier excepted. Among the country weeklies in and about Herkimer the excitement and din are always prodigious; while the anti-Platt Republicans of this city grow more and more aggressive and outspoken as the Summer advances.

But in the season of the yellowing leaf, the nightly meeting, the flaring torch, and the transparency, long Republican processions march down Fifth Avenue. The anti-Platt men are at the head of the column, and nowhere is the applause more hearty and vociferous than from the windows of the Union League Club, crowded with Mr. PLATT's enemies, whose hearts swell with joy and pride as they gaze upon the panoplied legions of the Grand Old Party engaged in "whooping it up" for Mr. PLATT's candidates.

Kick him out? Just the same as last year and the year before and all the other years. The Hannas and McKinleys come and go. The Millers and Blisses vainly rage. Mr. PLATT is immovably spiked to his throne. His bossship of the Republican Party is a permanency.

THE CORONATION.

"The Russian," Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING observes, "is a very good fellow until he tucks in his shirt." The eminent ethnologist proceeds to explain this dictum by saying that the Russian is really an Asiatic, and that when he comes to considering himself or to being considered a European he is put in a false position.

These considerations naturally recur to the reader of the reports of the Czar's coronation. The spectacle that was presented in the cathedral of Moscow on Tuesday was entirely foreign to modern and European ways of thinking. It was alike "out of place" and out of time in the modern world, being a reminder of the times and places in which

"The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her Kings barbaric pearl and gold."

It was not the inappropriateness, however, but the appropriateness, of the spectacle which is calculated to arouse these reflections. In Austria, in Germany, in England, a coronation would be much the same sort of performance that it is in Russia, but there a part of the interest, a part of the impressiveness of the spectacle would lie in the very incongruity of it with the circumstances by which it is surrounded. The Archbishop of Canterbury handing over the crown, as within a few years in the course of nature he must do, to a new sovereign of England would not present any more the aspect of a man of this world and of the nineteenth century than did the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg in delivering to the Great White Czar a like symbol of dominion. But in the former case everybody would understand that the Archbishop and the sovereign were playing their parts in a masquerade. Everybody would understand that the ceremony was a survival of a far different state of things and had very little to do with the actual government of England. That government is administered by an assembly of some six hundred and odd persons, who go about in modern clothes and read the newspapers and deal in stocks and represent, as nearly as they can manage it, the sentiments of the people of the United Kingdom, or at least of the United Kingdom with the omission of Ireland. The quaint and gorgeous ceremonial of the coronation comes down from a time when the people of England were in the same condition in which the people of Russia still are, when the King really believed himself to be, not a figurehead, but "the Lord's anointed," a ruler by divine right, and when the people loved to have it so. Such a spectacle is impressive by dint of the historical reminiscences which it evokes, of the lesson of the continuity of history which it inculcates, of the felicity which it attests of the people who are able thus to blend their present and their past. Whatever in it is an absurdity, from the point of view of the immediate present, becomes a new source of impressiveness when it is considered as part of a historical development.

In this country we have been forced to break away from such impressive traditions, so far as any ocular presentment of them is concerned. Our political history begins with the Fourth of July, a hundred and twenty years ago. That our public ceremonies do not date further back than that is in a manner a National privation. A great English writer, commenting upon a project that appealed to his sympathies, said that if it were put into practice, the British Islands would be, in respect of its subject matter, on a par with America, "and we should have, besides, so many traditions and mementos of priceless things which America has had to cast away." A hundred years ago the French broke with their past and reduced themselves, so far as external symbols go, to an American baseness, and to much more than an American baseness as far as the things symbolized go, for no doubt our traditions of government and of law are much more deeply and inveterately rooted than those of France. That France should have broken with her past at the Revolution is a source of regret to the most thoughtful Frenchmen, and it is the defect which the most philosophic of modern French historians recurs to and emphasizes at the end of his most important work. Doubtless that nation is to be envied which, in modernizing itself, has retained the symbols and reminders of an older order of things.

Great Britain possesses this enviable distinction. No other nation has been so fortunate as to belong politically at once to the present and to the past, to have reached the most modern stage of political development without sacrificing anything of its historical institutions. The Kingdom of Italy, like the Republic of France, is a creation of yesterday, founded upon the will of the people, but with no roots in history. Spain and Germany and Austria are countries of an incomplete political development—are, in different degrees, political survivals. The Emperor of Germany, though his empire is younger than the Kingdom of Italy and coeval with the Republic of France, is able, as we have so often seen, to take the mediaeval view of himself and his functions and to regard himself, not as a political convenience, but as "the Lord's anointed." But he cannot get his lieges to share this view. In no country in which popular education is diffused is such a view of the sovereign possible. It is still possible in Russia with respect to the Great White Czar. The weak young man who crowned himself on Tuesday finds many millions of his subjects ready to support his belief that he is the Lord's anointed and has a right to dispose of them according to his own good pleasure and to accept his coronation, not as an interesting historical pageant, but as an important political fact. To say this is to say that his empire is not a modern nation, that politically Russia is not yet European, but still Asiatic.

THEY ALL ASK FOR MORE TARIFF.

The manufacturers of bolts and nuts, following the example of the nailmakers and manufacturers of shovels and the combined producers in several other branches of the highly protected iron and steel industry, have formed a combination, the first effect of the movement being an increase of prices by 50 per cent. The news was first published in a dispatch from Anderson, Ind., saying, on the 7th inst.:

"The formation of a Trust by all the forty-three bolt manufacturers of the United States, with the exception of The Anderson Iron and Bolt Company of this city, was effected yesterday. It will go into effect at once."

The organization does not appear to have been completed until a few days later. Press dispatches from Boston, published by the newspapers generally (The New-York Tribune and other high-tariff organs included) on the 14th inst., announced "the successful consummation" of the combined manufacturers' plans and the increase of 50 per cent. in prices. "Whether there will be a further advance or not cannot be told," said these dispatches, "as the prices are to be made from month to month."

We now learn that the scheme was perfected under the direction of the Commissioner of the Nail Pool, a combination which has increased the base price of wire nails at the mills by 200 per cent., and that of cut nails by 228 per cent., since May last, the advance having been from 85 cents per keg to $2.55 in the first case and from 70 cents to $2.30 in the second. This is the combination which exports more than 20,000,000 pounds of nails per annum and sells to the foreigner for a price less by $1 per keg than that which the American buyer is compelled to pay. Referring to this outrageous increase of the price of nails, a report published in Boston, where the Commissioner's office is situated, says:

"The profit to the manufacturers is now from $1.20 to $1.50 per keg. The Bolt and Nut Pool will operate in the same manner, and it is understood that the Commissioner receives 1 cent a keg on the 8,100,000 kegs of nails manufactured annually, and a similar percentage on the bolts manufactured. As the price is to be made from month to month, manufacturers are cautioned against selling to any dealer more than one month's supply."

The nailmakers, the boltmakers, the manufacturers of steel rails, and all the other combined manufacturers in the iron and steel industry who are compelling the people of this country to pay outrageous ring prices while they sell to foreigners at a great reduction and prove by their export trade that they need no tariff duties whatever to protect them against the competition of foreign goods here at home, are shouting for MCKINLEY and eagerly looking forward to the time when the Republican Party shall increase the tariff duties which they now use as instruments of extortion. They want higher rates, in order that they may be able to exact even higher prices from consumers in the United States. The Republican Party in Congress voted a few weeks ago to increase their tariff duties by 15 per cent. and promised to give more in 1897 or 1898. Consequently there is a great Republican campaign fund already in sight.

The rapid transit decision of the Appellate Division has been unanimously sustained by the Board of Aldermen. The board also favors rapid transit by extension of the Manhattan system. Most folks who approve the views of the Judges also approve the Manhattan project.

The prevalence of illustrated biographies of NAPOLEON and other military heroes impress upon the mind the enormous importance of the horse in the warfare of the past, while they also lead to speculations as to the degree of picturesque effectiveness the battlefield of the future will have when that handsome but unintelligent animal is displaced by the invention of man. For, who can doubt that electric bicycles, airships, and other ingenious and manageable contrivances will hereafter render unnecessary the use of the horse in war? But the fertile brain of man is working in more directions than one, and revolutions are pending in higher and broader fields than that of battle. Here at last is the mechanical baseball pitcher, for which we have all been anxiously waiting. Prof. HINTON of Princeton has invented it, and in its present state it looks like a dangerous weapon, but it is said to be much safer than a human pitcher. At present the machine, which is warranted to make curves that will hopelessly puzzle the most skillful batsman, is arranged to be operated by human agency, but future improvements will remove that objection. A neat portable dynamo can be utilized to work the pitcher, and the mechanical catcher and batsman that will soon be evolved, and will be easy enough to invent when the pitcher is perfected. Then all that will be needed will be a mechanical umpire of boiler iron made on the principle of the automaton chess player of long ago. The National game will then have reached its perfect flower, and we shall no longer, we trust, be chagrined by bulletins reading "New-Yorks 1, Baltimores 3."

"There has been a great deal of talk about MCKINLEY's financial views, and it occurred to me that it would be a good thing just to step over there and find out how much or how little there is in all this talk." Thus spoke QUAY as to his visit to MCKINLEY. But QUAY has hold of the question at the wrong end. Every one knows that there is much, very much, in "this talk." There is the eager curiosity of the politicians, there is the anxiety of the business man, there is the amused interest of the student of human nature. The real question is "how much or how little there is in" MCKINLEY. If QUAY can find that out, he will have a "clean beat" on all his contemporaries.

MOHEGAN CHAPTER ENTERTAINS.

Daughters of the American Revolution at Mrs. A. V. R. Wells's.

SING SING, N. Y., May 27.—Mohegan Chapter of the Westchester County Branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day celebrated its anniversary at Grove Hill, the charming residence of Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells, Regent of the chapter.

The exercises were opened with a prayer by the Rev. George W. Ferguson, chaplain of Mohegan Chapter, at the conclusion of which all sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells. The response was by Miss Mary I. Forsyke, New-York State Regent. Mrs. Henry T. Buckley, Regent of Dorothy Ripley Chapter of Southport, Conn., read a paper on "Some Connecticut Women." Francis Larkin, Jr., sang "Barbara Frietchie," and Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New-York City Chapter, read a paper on "Francis Scott Key."

Col. Logan of New-York made a short address, and Mrs. Donald McLean presented Mrs. Wells with a very handsome Cuban flag. After the singing of some patriotic airs, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner delivered an address, which was listened to with interest. A collation was afterward served, and the rest of the afternoon was spent on the broad verandas, which command an extensive view of the Hudson River.

The Committee of Safety for 1895-96 of Mohegan Chapter is: Regent—Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells; Vice Regent—Mrs. Mary H. Hyatt; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Henry S. Bowron; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Ralph Brandreth; Treasurer—Mrs. S. Ferris Washburn; Historian—Miss Clara C. Fuller.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL CHANGE.

Weber & Fields, the German Comedians, to Manage the House.

The Imperial Music Hall, in West Twenty-ninth Street, near Broadway, is to be reopened the latter part of August, or the first week in September, under the management of Weber & Fields, the German comedians, who are now performing at the Olympia Music Hall.

The new managers yesterday signed a three-year lease of the building at an annual rental of $20,000, and paid to Henry C. Miner, the owner, $20,000 for a chattel mortgage held by him, and the good will, scenery, properties, and everything connected with the house.

Weber & Fields said last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that their entertainments would be such as to completely change the character of the house. They would engage only the best American and European talent. The name of the house will be changed. Weber & Fields now manage three companies on the road.

Grannis—Smith.

SING SING, N. Y., May 27.—Miss Anne Caroline A. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Granville B. Smith of Scarborough, the southern suburb of this village, was married this afternoon to Horace Green Grannis in the Scarborough Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. John Hall of New-York officiated, assisted by the Rev. F. F. Blessing, pastor of the church.

The bride wore a gown of white satin. Her lace veil was caught with a spray of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Mary Irvin and the bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Wells and Miss Emily Petit. They wore white and green gowns, and carried bouquets of roses.

The best man was Mr. De Lancey Grannis, and the ushers were Joseph Frelinghuysen, John F. Hoag, Edgar M. Smith, John H. D. Grannis, and Henry Lawton, of New-York and George Nelson of Boston.

After the church ceremony there was a reception at Hardwicke, the residence of the bride's parents. Guests were present from New-York, Philadelphia, and Scarborough.

Pleasant Perquisite of a Mayor.

From The London News.

Once every five years the Mayor and corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne go in state from the mouth of the river to the upper reaches to proclaim their right to the foreshore. They went yesterday, (May 14,) and the Mayor, still in accordance with custom, landed at a village green which marked the end of the journey, and, kissing the prettiest girl present, gave her a new sovereign. That's for remembrance, as Ophelia says. There are compensations, then, for the toils incidental to civic functions. There must be a keen competition for the Mayoralty every five years.

The civic fathers, we observe, are conveyed in "Elizabethan barges." Is this some faint and far-off commemoration of the fact that there was kissing every five minutes or so in the reign of the virgin Queen and before? Erasmus, in one of his epistles, says that he never saw such a people for kissing as the English. They kissed all round on the slightest provocation—at meeting, at parting, and, apparently, when anybody said a good thing. Newcastle's rare indulgence in this exercise testifies to the increasing pressure of public business in modern times.

PROTEST AGAINST WEYLER'S ACT

Tobacco Men Would Hace Congress Take Retaliatory Measures.

A mass meeting of cigar manufacturers, cigar makers, and dealers was held last night at Central Hall, 1,915 Third Avenue, to protest against the decree of Gen. Weyler, prohibiting the exportation of Havana tobacco into this country, and to urge Congress to prohibit the importation of Havana cigars. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A decree was issued by Gen. Weyler the 15th day of May, 1896, putting an embargo upon the export of Havana tobacco without the least notice, thereby causing a great deal of disruption and distress to the cigar industry of this country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the cigar industry of Havana is protected by the embargo and we are cut off in the future from all supply of the material that is most used in the cigar industry; and be it further

Resolved, That if the embargo on Havana tobacco is not lifted by Jan. 1, 1897, we urge Congress to increase the tariff to $10 per pound upon Havana cigars made in Cuba.

A committee, consisting of F. A. Fasaold, Arnold Unger, and Samuel C. Shim, was appointed to confer with the American Protective Tobacco and Cigar League. The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Retaliation League.

Congressman Philip B. Low was the chief speaker of the night. After telling how he had come from Washington to address the meeting, he also talked about Spanish oppression. In regard to the tobacco edict, the Congressman said that Gen. Weyler had a right to issue it as a war measure. But when he prohibited the American merchant from going to Cuba and taking out material he had already paid for, it was a different thing.

Gen. Weyler, he said, had made the statement that his action was not unfriendly to the United States, but was necessary to keep the 3,000 cigarmakers in Havana employed. This Government, the Congressman said, would study Spain's attitude in the past, and toward other nations, and would see if there was no unfriendliness in the act.

The Congressman then told the cigarmakers how it would be impossible to get a bill through Congress before it adjourns, putting a high tariff on Havana tobacco. He advised them to call on New-York's Senators to bring up a tariff bill that now lies somewhere in the Senate, put the tobacco part in as an amendment, pass it, and send it back to the House. He promised that the House would pass it.

NO MORE SICILIAN ORANGES.

The Crop for This Season Exhausted—Increased Price for Italian Fruit.

There will be no more shipments of oranges from Messina, Catania, and Palermo, Sicily, this season, as the crop is nearly exhausted, and the few thousand boxes that still remain in that country have been contracted for by German buyers.

This information reached this market by cable from Palermo, Sicily, yesterday, and created some excitement among the fruit dealers in Washington Market. Many dealers said that the fruit exchanges throughout California that control the bulk of the orange groves in that State circulated misleading information regarding the large crop of California oranges, and in consequence they looked for low prices for May. Other dealers, however, said that prior to the cold wave in January, which played havoc with the California crop of oranges, the exchanges were accurate in their reports. However this may be, last month the shipments from California decreased 50 per cent., and in the past week only one car of California oranges reached this market.

The dealers who figured on large shipments from California purchased sparingly, and when shipments stopped they were forced to vie with one another until they forced the market up yesterday to $7.12½ a box, the highest price realized for Rodi oranges in twelve years. Now that the California orange crop is exhausted and also that of Sicily, the only sources of supply are Rodi and Sorrento, Italy. From these two seaports there have been shipped 12,000 boxes of oranges, which is the visible supply for the next thirty days. This is the smallest shipment of oranges on record for this period of the year.

L. M. Lyons of Lyons Brothers, wholesale fruit dealers at 286 and 288 Washington Street, said to a reporter yesterday:

The advance in the orange market is no surprise to me. I paid yesterday at public auction for Florida Rodi oranges $7.12½ a box, and I resold them within 30 minutes to Mr. Hobert of Paterson, N. J., for $10 a box. At the sale yesterday Louis Contencin & Son, W. H. Westervelt & Co., and Hirzel & Co. sold 20,000 boxes of Rodi oranges. The total sale amounted to $90,000.

M. A. Elias, a leading fruit broker at 277 Broadway, said that he had orders from the West for 1,200 boxes of oranges, but he could only bill one car, as he could not secure the fruit.

WORK OF LAST LEGISLATURE.

J. B. Stanchfield Reviews It and Tells of the Majority's Subserviency.

Männerchor Hall, 205 East Fifty-sixth Street, was crowded last night with the members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District and prominent Democratic politicians of that district to listen to an address by John B. Stanchfield.

On the platform were Victor J. Dowling, leader of the district; Senator Maurice Featherson, Thomas J. Dunn, and others. Mr. Dowling introduced Mr. Stanchfield, the leader of the Democratic forces in the last Assembly.

Mr. Stanchfield spoke chiefly of the work of the last Legislature, the major portion of which he condemned. He told of the efforts of the minority members and of the good they managed, despite their small number, to accomplish for the people. The speaker described at length the manner in which the majority worked. Despite the fact that he had been elected by a constituency to represent them, the Republican member dared not carry out the wishes of the voters who elected him, unless the particular thing wished for met with the approval of the leaders.

Never in the history of the New-York Legislature had one man so perfectly and completely dominated it, and, had it not been for the minority members, his sway would have been as absolute as that of the Czar of All the Russias.

In conclusion, Mr. Stanchfield talked of the issues of the coming campaign, National, State, and municipal, and predicted success for the Democratic Party, provided, however, that it put its shoulder to the wheel. Success could not be obtained by thinking some one else would do the work.

Following the address, a reception was tendered to Mr. Stanchfield by the Wyandotte Club of 205 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Fregoli at Olympia.

The wonderful Fregoli made another change in his programme at Olympia last evening, presenting an operatic sketch called "Dorotea," which has a sort of "Villikins and His Dinah" story. Dorotea is the daughter of a nobleman, who has betrothed her to his friend Tizio. The father departs for the field of battle, leaving his daughter in Tizio's care. But, alas, she loves Caio, and with him elopes. Tizio pursues them, and casts them into prison. They kill themselves. The father returns from the wars to find their dead bodies.

Fregoli wrote the piece and composed the music. He also sang and acted the roles of Dorotea, Tizio, Caio, and the father.

The new elevators at Olympia are a needful and much-appreciated improvement.

Cholera Spreading in Egypt.

CAIRO, May 27.—Despite the efforts of the Sanitary Department, the cholera is spreading in the environs of this city and down the Rosetta branch of the Nile. Great distress prevails in Alexandria, owing to the almost complete cessation of business in consequence of the flight of the wealthier class of inhabitants. Yesterday 16

RECEPTION OF THE CZAR

CONGRATULATIONS OF ALL NATIONS PRESENTED TO HIM.

The Palace of the Kremlin Filled with Representatives from All over the World—The Czar and the Czarina Receive Them in the Throne Room—Deputations from All the Churches to be Honored on Other Days.

MOSCOW, May 27.—Emperor Nicholas II. and his consort to-day received the congratulations of foreign representatives, the Christian clergy, the Ministers of State, the Council of the Empire, the Senate, the representatives of the nobility, the Secretaries of State, the representatives of the Duchy of Finland, committees of the Bourse and Chamber of Commerce, and the municipal and provincial delegates.

The reception took place in the Hall of St. Andrew, in the Palace of the Kremlin, which is also known as the Throne Room. This room, which had been renovated for the coronation fêtes, presented a brilliant appearance. Its walls were hung with light blue silk, while numerous gold plates, offerings from various cities in Russia to previous Emperors, adorned them. The hall, which contains the Emperor's throne at one end, is about 150 feet long, by half that width, and has a high unsupported roof.

At about 10:30 o'clock this morning the various halls and rooms of the palace were thronged with those who had come to render homage to the newly crowned Czar, as well as representatives of foreign nations, who were charged with the congratulations of their sovereigns. Masters of ceremonies, with their aides, were busily employed in stationing and instructing the different delegations, and hurrying hither and thither to greet new arrivals.

By 11:30 o'clock the Hall of St. Andrew itself was crowded with deputations, arranged in regular order, and in a few moments the gilded doors swung open and the Emperor and Empress appeared, with their suites, and took their positions, standing in front of the throne. The Emperor was dressed in General's uniform, the Empress in Russian gala costume. At their right were the regalia, on a table, and the imperial standard, guarded by two grenadiers. Their suite stood at their left, flanked by a company of grenadiers of the palace on guard. Immediately the long line of deputies, two by two, came filing up, attended by masters of ceremonies, who introduced each deputation.

On one of the other days set apart for receiving congratulations, the Czar will receive deputations from the Orthodox Church and the various sects in Russia, in the following order: The Roman Catholic clergy in Russia, represented by the Archbishops of the Diocese of Mohileff and Warsaw; then the Armenian Catholics, the Armenian Bishop of Astrakhan, and the Armenian Gregorian body; next the Superintendent General and Vice Presidents of the Protestant Consistories of St. Petersburg and Moscow, the Mohammedan Muftis of Orenburg and Taurida, the Sheik-ul-Islam of Trans-Caucasia, representatives of the Llamas of Eastern Siberia, last, the Llama of the Kalmucks and the Hahams of Eupatoria, a small town in the Crimea, with two assistants, representing the few thousand Karaites.

THE BELLIGERENCY OF CUBA.

Nothing More Likely to be Done On the Morgan Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Morgan joint resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents was discussed in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning, but no action was taken. It is generally believed that the committee will not take further action on the Cuban question unless something occurs on the island to give an entirely new coloring to the whole situation. Practically, then, it may be said, that under ordinary conditions no further action will be recommended by the committee, and Mr. Morgan will be unable to secure a favorable report on his joint resolution.

The majority of the committee appears to believe the State Department is progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected under the circumstances, and that any interference by the legislative branch will only retard and delay such action as may have been planned by the Secretary of State. To do more than has been done would be, as one member of the committee expressed it, too much like nagging. The opinion was expressed by a prominent member of the committee this afternoon that the Cuban cause would not suffer if it were left alone until the next session, for by that time the programme of the Administration would certainly have been developed to indicate to Congress what it is. Congress is now in the dark, but this Senator thinks that a reasonable time should be given in which to permit the Administration to act on its own lines; if it does not act at all, or if American interests are permitted to suffer, then, he thinks, there will be time enough for Congress to take harsher steps.

For these reasons it is predicted by some Senators that nothing more will be done by this Congress in the absence of anything unusual occurring on the Island of Cuba.

CUBAN CIGARMAKERS PROTEST.

Object to the Modification of Gen. Weyler's Tobacco Edict.

HAVANA, May 27.—A delegation of cigar manufacturers and representatives of kindred industries called upon Captain General Weyler to-day and laid before him an exact statement of the situation in which they were placed. If, they declared, the concession granted by Spain in favor of contracts made before the issuance of Gen. Weyler's edict prohibiting the exportation of cigars and tobacco were carried out, they would be obliged to close up their factories.

Gen. Weyler promised to inform the home Government of their representations, and said that he should petition to the Government favorably to the manufacturers.

It is reported that during the fight in the Hills of Descanso between the Government troops, under Gen. Suarez Valdes, and the rebels, under Maceo and Diaz, on Monday, the insurgents carried 130 wounded off the field.

Gen. Serrano reports having met a force of 500 rebels, under the insurgent leader Carillo, near San Cristobal, and routing them, with a loss of 30 killed and wounded. The Government troops had one man wounded.

MADRID, May 27.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that Col. Moncada, with a force of Spanish troops, has defeated a band of insurgents 2,000 strong under command of the leader Aguirre. The engagement took place near San Blas, and, the dispatch says, resulted in a severe loss to the rebels.

No News of the Three Friends.

KEY WEST, May 27.—The report of the Three Friends, which is bound from Jacksonville to Cuba on a filibustering expedition, being sunk in an attempt to escape from the revenue cutter Winona, is erroneous. The Winona returned to this port at 1:30 o'clock to-day and reports going as far as Knight's Key, and that the Three Friends was not seen by it. The vessel that went ashore near Matacumbe Key was the Mexican tug Asturias, the report of which was evidently the basis for the report about the Three Friends.

Arbitration Again Suggested.

LONDON, May 27.—The annual session of the Co-operative Congress, which is being held at Woolwich, has passed a resolution in favor of the formation of a permanent tribunal to settle disputes arising between England and the United States. A copy of the resolution was communicated to United States Ambassador Bayard, who acknowledged it in a letter expressing his hearty concurrence in the suggestion.

Engaged to a Hungarian Count.

BUDA-PESTH, May 27.—It is understood in society circles here that the engagement of Miss Wanamaker, daughter of John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Penn., Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Harrison, to a Hungarian Count, who attended the Wanamaker party during their stay in this city, and who accompanied them to Carlsbad, will shortly be announced.

Prince Bismarck's First Grandson.

BERLIN, May 27.—A son was born to Count William Bismarck, youngest son of Prince Bismarck, and his wife yesterday. Prince Bismarck has four grand-daughters, one the daughter of Count Herbert Bismarck and three daugters of Count William Bismarck, but the child born yesterday is his first grandson.

A Matabele Force Beaten.

BULAWAYO, May 27.—Capt. Plumer reports that last Monday his forces attacked a force of 2,000 Matabeles. The enemy stood the fire well for a few minutes, but finally fled, after sustaining heavy losses. One English trooper was killed and two were wounded.

WOODRUFF HAS A QUARREL.

He and Contractor Cody Tumble Things About His Office.

Park Commissioner Woodruff and Contractor James Cody of Cody Brothers had a quarrel in the Litchfield mansion, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, over the award of a contract for the macadamizing of Glenmore Avenue.

The bids were opened on Monday, and it was found that the Cody Brothers' bid was the lowest, but since then Commissioner Woodruff has thrown out that bid, on the ground that the Codys have not proper facilities to perform the work. The next lowest bidder is Thomas Eyrne, whose figure for the work is $42,089.

When the Codys heard of Commissioner Woodruff's action they became furious, and James Cody went to the Park Commissioner's office and demanded to know why their bid had been thrown out. He was told that they did not have the equipment to carry on the work, and that the Commissioner had the right to reject all bids if he were so disposed, in the interest of the city.

"Will you be here an hour longer?" asked Mr. Cody.

"I will be here all afternoon," said the Commissioner.

Mr. Cody left the office, and, hastening to the Wallabout Bank, obtained a certified check for $30,000, armed with which he returned to Mr. Woodruff's office and laid it on the desk under Mr. Woodruff's eyes.

"There," said Mr. Cody, "that shows whether we are able to perform our work. If we do not do the work satisfactorily we are willing to forfeit this check."

Commissioner Woodruff said it was useless to talk about the matter any further, as the bid had been rejected and he did not intend to change his action.

What happened then is a question. Mr. Cody says the Commissioner started in to "do him up," and the two men were soon jumping around the floor, to be at last separated by several clerks who had been attracted by the noise. Mr. Cody said that during the fight desks and chairs were overturned.

The Commissioner said he had treated Mr. Cody with the greatest respect, and from the first did not lose his head, but that he did all in his power to make Mr. Cody understand that the matter had been decided, and that it was too late to reconsider the bid.

Mr. Cody said he had a ten-ton steam roller, forty teams, and all the other equipments necessary for performing his contract. He said he had put down the best macadamized road in the State. He subsequently saw Mr. Brandt, a lawyer, who will begin proceedings in the Supreme Court to-day to compel the Park Commissioners to give the contract to Mr. Cody.

ROUNDSMAN REDNER'S TRIAL.

Testimony as to His Alleged Blackmailing of Mrs. Emma Bachman.

The trial of Roundsman Daniel Redner on a charge of attempting to blackmail Mrs. Emma Bachman of 230 East Ninth Street last December was continued yesterday before Judge Newburger in Part III. of General Sessions Court. All women except witnesses were excluded from the court.

Mrs. Bachman's husband was arrested for keeping an alleged disorderly house, and it is charged that Redner demanded $500 from Mrs. Bachman so as to get her husband out of his trouble She gave him $190 in marked money, it is said, and he was arrested with it in his possession.

Mrs. Bachman told the story of the alleged bribery Tuesday. Her cross-examination was continued today, but nothing new was brought out.

Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst Society testified in corroberation of Mrs. Bachman's story, and said he marked the money given to Redner. He said that he is an expert whist player, and has played with Mr. and Mrs. Bachman. He is studying law, and expects to be admitted to the New-York bar some day. He has leased his hotel in New-Hampshire, which is valued at $10,000. He said he would sell any of his property, even his traveling bag, if he could get enough money for it.

Police Sergeant John McKirvey testified that he saw Redner receive the marked money, and arrested him. Redner told him after the arrest that that was what he got for being "a good fellow" He said there were others in the scheme, and he was to meet them at the Bowery and Prince Street that night. McKirvey said he had been made a Sergeant since the arrest.

The trial will continue to-day.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 47 CLOSED.

Cases of Diphtheria Reported in the Neighborhood.

Public School No. 47, 36 East Twelfth Street, has been closed all this week by order of the Board of Health, and the chances are that it will not be opened again until Monday. The action of the Health Department was due to cases of diphtheria reported in the neighborhood.

Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases of the Health Department, yesterday refused to make any statement about the matter.

J. A. Hardenbergh, who is one of the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, in which the school is situated, and who lives at 13 East Twelfth Street, not far from the school, said last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The first that I knew of the closing of the school was an order received last Friday from President Maclay of the Board of Education, announcing that the school would be closed until further notice. It was at first supposed that a gang of men would be put at work disinfecting the building Saturday, so that school would reopen last Monday.

"Work was put off from day to day, so that I do not think the men got into the building until yesterday. Now they say it will be reopened Friday, but I do not think it will be.

"It is understood that there are several cases of diphtheria in the neighborhood, but I don't know where they are. The building is in a good sanitary condition, I believe."

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—Gen. J. S. Casement of Ohio.

—CAMBRIDGE—James J. Van Alen of Newport.

—MURRAY HILL—Bishop D. A. Goodsell of California.

—WINDSOR—John J. Brice, United States Fish Commissioner.

—BRUNSWICK—The Hon. C. Stanhope and Capt. A. Wiggins of England.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Justice George Shiras, Jr., of the United States Supreme Court.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware, Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, and Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

—WALDORF—Martin Garcia Merou, Argentine Minister at Washington; U. S. Grant, Jr., of California, and Judge H. D. Harlan and John Gill of Baltimore.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

—Democratic Club's last monthly dinner, 617 Fifth Avenue, 7 o'clock P. M. Speeches by ex-Gov. Flower and others on National and State issues.

—Hebrew Union Veterans' Association memorial service, Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, 7:30 o'clock P. M.

—Missionary rally, Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 8 o'clock P. M.

—Trial of Mrs. Fleming, accused of poisoning her mother, before Recorder Goff, Part II. General Sessions.

—Cuban fair, Madison Square Garden, day and evening.

VERMONT IS FOR GOLD

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN, THE DEMAND OF THE DEMOCRACY.

A Free-Coinage Resolution, After Being Greeted with Hisses, Receives but a Half Dozen Votes—Hearty Indorsement Given to President Cleveland's Administration — A Demonstration in Favor of Russell—The Delegates Uninstructed.

Governor—J. HENRY JACKSON of Barre.
Lieutenant Governor—RALPH SHERWOOD of St. Albans.
Treasurer—JAMES H. WILLIAMS of Bellows Falls.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM W. RYDER of Bristol.
Auditor—E. T. SEAVER of North Troy.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 27.—The Democratic State Convention to-day emphasized its objection to the free-silver idea, declared for a gold standard, indorsed the Administration of President Cleveland, and nominated a full State ticket. The platform is as follows:

The Democrats of Vermont, in convention assembled, heartily commend and approve the able, patriotic, and the statesmanlike administration of Grover Cleveland. We are especially grateful for his brave and timely Venezuelan message, giving the historic Monroe doctrine assured standing in the civilized world, and the vast beneficence to mankind in the formation of arbitration principles.

We extend thanks to Secretary Carlisle for his conscientious and efficient management of the Treasury Department.

We sympathize with the brave Cubans struggling for independence and extend to them kindly words of encouragement and hope for their success.

We demand the maintenance of a gold standard of value as being in the true interests of all our people, especially those obliged to labor for what they receive, and we are opposed to free coinage of silver, except by international agreement.

We are opposed to the Republican theory and methods of a protective tariff as being a criminal misapplication of the taxing power of the Nation, producing monopoly, corruption, and business stagnation. We, therefore, demand tariff legislation for the constitutional purpose of providing revenues for the Government, not for the fostering of trusts, keeping always in mind that unnecessary interference with business interests be avoided.

We denounce the Republican Party for its fostering of that secret and un-American organization, the A. P. A., whose methods are as cowardly as its motives are despicable, and we are pained at the fact that not one Democratic candidate ever has received its indorsement.

Other planks oppose prohibition and accuse the Republican Party of placing such a law on the statutes and afterward failing to sustain it, though in possession of every executive and judicial office in the State.

J. J. Monahan of Underhill moved to substitute a free-coinage substitute for the gold plank in the platform. He was hissed, but was allowed to continue. This was the resolution:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Vermont, in convention assembled, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money of redemption at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the approval of any other Government.

The resolution was voted down, only about half a dozen delegates recording themselves in its favor. The platform was then adopted by consent.

Felix W. McGettrick was Chairman of the convention. In his address he said:

The wily McKinley and the protectionists who have been making us pay double value for the necessaries of life will unanimously be joined by the lawless adventurers of the West, who propose to make us pay two dollars of our hard-earned good money for a dollar's worth of their silver product, and thus to debase our currency—the lifeblood of our Nation—as to demoralize trade and bring us into financial discredit with the rest of the world.

While by no means designing or attempting to anticipate or forestall any declaration of principles that this convention may have under consideration, I believe that we are here to voice the protest of an honest, patriotic constituency against McKinley taxation and free-silver coinage and to demand a continuation of such a public service as we have enjoyed under two Administrations under Grover Cleveland. We are not here to advocate a third term, or that great statesman and loyal American, nor yet to declare for his former Secretary of the Navy—that other clean, brainy, brilliant son of the Empire State, William C. Whitney—as our choice for the Presidency; nor, even as New-Englanders, are we here for the sole purpose of advancing the candidacy of Massachusetts's favorite son and ideal Governor, William E. Russell.

While any of these or scores of others would satisfy us, we are not here for the selection of a Presidential candidate, but we are here to testify to our adherence to Democratic principles of sound money, fair, equal taxation, a firm but honorable foreign policy, honesty, simplicity, economy, and efficiency in public affairs and for the selection of delegates to whom we commit the duty of aiding in the choice of a candidate at our National Convention, who will be elected, and in whose hands the care of these principles may be safely reposed.

Mr. McGettrick's references to Cleveland and Russell were loudly applauded. The demonstration at the mention of the latter's name lasted several minutes.

Dr. J. Henry Jackson of Barre was made the candidate for Governor; Ralph Sherwood of St. Albans, for Lieutenant Governor; James H. Williams of Bellows Falls, for State Treasurer; William W. Ryder of Bristol, for Secretary of State, and E. T. Seaver of North Troy, for Auditor.

The delegates at large chosen were Thomas W. Brown of Rutland, Willis Valentine of Bennington, S. C. Shurtleff of Montpelier, and J. Farrell of Newport. The delegates were not instructed.

At the First Congressional District Convention to-day, Michael Giff of St. Albans and John W. McGeary of Burlington were chosen delegates to Chicago. At the Second District Convention, Walter Creamer of Bethel and W. H. Miner of Brattleborough were chosen.

SOUND-MONEY MEN HOPEFUL.

A Hard Fight Will Give Them Control of the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The sound-money Democrats are redoubling their activity to secure control of the Chicago Convention, in the face of silver claims that the contest has already been settled in favor of silver. Gov. McCreary of Kentucky expressed the opinion to-day that his State would declare for sound money and instruct the delegates to support Secretary Carlisle for President. Reports from Kansas indicate that some of the largest counties have chosen sound-money delegations to the State Convention and that sound-money men are chiefly talked of for delegates at large.

The Virginia State Convention, which will meet next week, will be for silver in the proportion of about 3 to 1, but the sound-money delegates will insist on the right of the districts to name their own representatives at Chicago. This always has been the custom in Virginia and an attempt to adopt the unit rule will result in bad feeling and probably will not be supported by all of the silver delegates. Several districts will name sound-money men.

Strong hopes are entertained that Florida will choose a solid sound-money delegation of eight, and the heavy vote given to-day in the Louisiana Legislature for a sound-money Senator leads to the belief that at least half the delegates from that State will support the single-gold standard at Chicago.

The situation in Indiana appears to be less favorable, but it is not clearly understood here why the silver men have organized a separate State Committee. Such an organization, in the absence of any unfairness by the regular committee, would seem to destroy the advantage which the silver men might derive from the control of the regular State Convention. It is thought probable that the new silver committee is simply for the purpose of carrying on the preliminary canvass, and is not intended to dispute the functions of the regular committee or to interfere with the party machinery in the State under present conditions.

The sound-money men now have 332 delegates assured from the Northeast, from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota, without counting a few scattering delegates in silver States. The sound-money delegates from Nebraska probably will be seated over the silver delegation, which represents the majority of the party, raising the sound-money strength to 348. The votes which it is now hoped can be added to this list are 18 from California, 8 from Florida, 18 from Kansas, 10 from Louisiana, 16 from Kentucky, and 30 from Ohio. It is not the intention of the sound-money men to apply the unit rule in either Kentucky or Ohio. These additions to the sound-money forces make a total of 100, and would bring the sound-money men within a very few votes of a clear majority. The estimate concedes the whole of Indiana to the silver side. The sound-money men will choose delegates from several of the Congressional districts, but they may be voted for silver under the unit rule.

The sound-money men realize that they must keep up a hard fight in Ohio, Kentucky, and other States, and this they are disposed to do. They do not propose to take any snap judgment against States where the majority of Democrats are for silver, but they propose, where sound-money men have been unfairly excluded from a share in choosing delegates, that a just apportionment between the contestants shall be made.

Friends of the Administration regard it of great importance to the public credit and to the future of the country, without regard to party, that the conventions of both parties should declare for a sound currency. They feel that the stamp of regularity upon sound-money candidates at Chicago would do much to avert the panic which they fear in case either of the regular conventions should declare for silver. While the gold exports, which are now taking place, and which amounted to $1,250,000 to-day, are of a more or less normal character at this time of the year, it is feared that they would increase to alarming proportions if the National Democratic Party should declare in favor of the silver standard. Such a declaration by a set of bolters would have much less weight, because it would be well understood abroad that both the great National parties were sound. It is felt, from this point of view, that sound-money Democrats are doing as much for the next President and the country as for their own party in endeavoring to secure a sound-money platform. It is feared that the adoption of an unsound platform, especially if there should be any weakness in the Republican platform adopted at St. Louis, would bring messages raining upon the New-York Stock Exchange ordering the sale of securities held on foreign account, and that the gold reserve would rapidly dwindle. The reserve to-day had fallen to $108,294,276, and at the present rate of loss it will be hovering about $100,000,000 when the Republican Convention meets at St. Louis. The necessity of carrying the country through the elections without a worse panic than that of 1893 will be urged by the sound-money men at St. Louis and Chicago as a decisive reason for the adoption of a gold-standard platform.

HARRITY LOOKS FOR NO BOLT.

He Expects a Sound-Money Platform for the Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—W. F. Harrity left this city this afternoon, soon after a call at the White House, where he had a brief chat with the President, in which, according to Mr. Harrity's report, there was no political discussion.

This account does not fully assure the men in Washington who call every meeting of two or more men in public life a "conference," and insist upon having notes of the conversation. Mr. Harrity declares that there was never any basis for the statement attributed to him that the Democratic National Committee would settle contests at Chicago so as to exclude delegates from States threatening to bolt. For himself, he says that he expects to enter the convention with a view of abiding by the will of the majority. That is a cardinal principle of the Democratic Party which he does not expect to see abandoned. Neither does he look to see superseded the time-honored two-thirds rule for nominating a candidate. He thinks the candidate will be made to fit the platform.

"I expect to see a sound-money policy win, and I do not look for a bolt," he added.

THEY WANT MAJOR McKINLEY.

League in Seventeenth District Asks Messrs. Quigg and Gruber's Votes.

A McKinley mass meeting was held last night under the auspices of the McKinley League of the Seventeenth Assembly District at 832 Eighth Avenue, and resolutions were adopted requesting the delegates, Congressman Quigg and Abraham Gruber, to vote for McKinley.

The meeting was opened by Charles F. Moore. He was followed by William C. Plimmer of North Dakota, who charged ex-Senator Platt with having no patriotism, and said that McKinley was an honest-money man, and that he could not understand why the voters of New-York could allow "the trumpet of 49 Broadway to govern them." The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Since the delegates from the Fourteenth Congressional District were elected and instructed to vote for Levi P. Morton, the sentiment for Major McKinley has become so overwhelming and so plain that the Governor has no chance of receiving the nomination, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the McKinley League of the Seventeenth Assembly District, in mass meeting assembled, do request the delegates from the Fourteenth Congressional District, Lemuel E. Quigg and Abraham Gruber, to vote for Major McKinley, and use all honorable methods to insure his nomination.

AS MAYOR WURSTER VIEWS IT.

Does Not Want to be Governor, but Gen. Tracy for Vice President.

Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn nominated Mayor Wurster of that city for the next Governor of this State last Tuesday. Mayor Wurster yesterday said he would not be a Gubernatorial candidate, and then nominated Benjamin F. Tracy for Vice President. He said:

"I do not agree with the City Works Commissioner as to his view of the political situation, nor in the first place, we cannot get a New-York man for the Presidency. The Democratic Party takes a deal of stock in the Empire State and has occasionally come here for a candidate, but the Republican Party gives it to the West. To my mind this means the nomination of a New-York man for the Vice Presidency. That man will be, in all probability, be Benjamin F. Tracy. No better choice could be made. He is a National character and has ample ability to fill that great office. I think it would be a good nomination."

Mayor Wurster says it will be impossible to nominate any Republican but McKinley for the Presidency.

SENATOR QUAY VERY RESERVED.

Not a Hint Regarding His Talk with McKinley.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Senator Quay has returned to Washington, and was at his desk this morning. About his visit to Canton he will say nothing. He was in the cloak rooms of the Senate and surrounded by his associates, but all they could get out of him were a few jocular remarks, and a joking request for them to be in a hurry about filing their applications for patronage, as his book was nearly filled.

The Senator talks freely about the condition of the crops in Ohio, and grumbles at the inconveniences of railroad travel, but never a word escapes him that gives a hint of what transpired between himself and Major McKinley.

A FULL TICKET NOMINATED.

Action of the Bolting Republican Faction in Florida.

OCALA, Fla., May 27.—The Gunby-Chubb Republican faction of the Florida Lily Whites, who have bolted from the ranks of the regulars, met here to-day and indorsed the following ticket in caucus, which will probably go with a whoop through the convention:

Governor—E. R. Gunby, Tampa; Secretary of State—H. S. Chubb, Winter Park; Controller—T. T. Monroe, Ocala; Treasurer—Phillip Walter, Jacksonville; Commissioner of Agriculture—E. P. Bunley; Superintendent of Schools—T. E. Webster, Gainesville; Congressman—Second Ditsrict—H. G. Garrett, Orlando.

Each delegate wears a white lily on the lappel of his coat.

Toronto Beats Lehigh.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 27.—The Toronto University lacrosse team defeated Lehigh this afternoon in an exciting contest by the score of 9 goals to 6. Pennington's brilliant goal tending prevented the visitors from scoring more.

During the game Capt. Kingstone of Toronto was hit at close range by a ball which Capt. Bartles threw with terrific force at the goal. The ball struck Kingstone in the right eye, and his sight will probably be destroyed. Flood, another Toronto player, was forced to leave the game on account of a wrenched ankle. Toronto's victory over Lehigh gives that team the intercollegiate championship of North America.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 27.—Passed West—Steam yachts Vision, F. H. Benedict; Thespia, David Dows, Jr., Aquilo, Henry A. Van Liew, and Maspeth, C. M. Meyer.

Passed East—Steam yachts Tolnette, R. D. Evans, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew; yawl Kwasind, A. J. Hyde.

New Schedule to Greenwood Lake.

The New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway's new train schedule, taking effect Friday, May 29, at 12 o'clock noon, is especially suited to fishermen and other Summer sojourners at Greenwood Lake. Fast express trains in each direction. The black bass season opens on Decoration Day, and the sport at the lake promises to be unusually fine. Inquire at Erie Offices, 401 Broadway, 957 Broadway, Chambers Street, and West Twenty-third Street ferries.—Adv.

SQUADRON DRILL AT SEA

EVOLUTIONS AND TARGET PRACTICE BY FOUR CRUISERS.

The New-York, Cincinnati, Raleigh, and Montgomery, Under Command of Rear Admiral Bunce, Did Satisfactory Work with Signals and Torpedoes—An Opportune Fog Taken Advantage of for Special Signaling with the Whistles.

The white squadron returned to an anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, after forty-eight hours of almost continuous drill and manoeuvres at sea. The squadron consisted of the cruisers New-York, the flagship; Cincinnati, Raleigh, and Montgomery. They were greeted on their return by the ram Katahdin and the cruiser Newark, which since her return from the South Atlantic station, has been at the navy yard. There were also awaiting the fleet a few jack tars who had overstaid leave, and were not on hand when the vessels put to sea Monday morning.

The work which Rear Admiral Bunce had laid out for the fleet was perhaps the most rigorous that the men have ever been asked to do. The manoeuvring field lies about thirty-five miles off Sandy Hook to the southeast. The first day was given up to squadron manoeuvres in echelon and in line and single and double column by direct and rectangular method, and moving in full turns and in half turns. The great difficulty in all of these movements is the preserving of the specified distance of two cable lengths, or 1,200 feet, but the drill was very satisfactorily gone through.

The first night was devoted to signal work with the Ardois colored lights, and with electric search lights, the purpose being to ascertain at how great a distance the signals could be used. The flagship accordingly anchored, and one of the fleet was sent off at slow speed to signal with the colored lights in response to the signals from the flagship. She went as far as the flagship signals could be seen and then anchored. Another vessel was then sent out to give the same signals until the limit of vision through a marine glass had been reached. Then a third ship was dispatched in the same manner, but this time the search lights were used. The distances were measured the next day. The first vessel was a little over four miles off, the second was between seven and eight miles, and that which used the search-light signals, relying on the naked eye, was thirteen miles away.

The fleet manoeuvred back to the drill ground Tuesday morning, and came to for target practice, with riflemen and boarders, in volley firing of all divisions, and sub-calibre firing of the great guns. For the latter practice, tubes are inserted into the bores of the big guns, and the 45-calibre musket cartridges are used. Triangular targets were located at distances of 450 yards, and the firing gave an excellent score.

Day signaling was also practiced, and included a new signal apparatus, consisting of sheets of brass rolling up like window shades, and worked by wire guys. There are four parts of them, one above the other, arranged in a frame on the mainmast. One curtain of each pair is triangular and painted red. The other is square and white. They thus have the two elements, combinations of which make up the signal code.

The ships went to fire quarters Tuesday night, and on the New-York twelve streams were going in three and one-half minutes. Four minutes was the maximum of time taken in getting the crews to work.

A fog came up at about 3:30 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, and lasted till 8 o'clock P. M. The occurrence was immediately taken advantage of, and the fleet, cruising slowly to the southward, practiced fog signalling with the steam whistles.

The men were beat to general quarters at 11 o'clock the same night, and were ready for action in four minutes.

Torpedo practice was the order for yesterday morning. Dummy whitehead torpedoes were used, and the target, 400 yards distant, consisted of two red flags floated on buoys 200 feet apart, representing approximately the length of a ship. The cruisers steamed past the mark in line, each discharging a torpedo, aimed between the flags, and each one would have done its work had the space been a vessel's hull. The New-York then lowered its catamaran, to which a flag had been affixed, and towing it, steamed by the other vessels, each of which discharged a torpedo at the catamaran, and each torpedo came so near that had the length of an opposing vessel been added to the target none would have missed its mark.

The squadron repeated the fleet manoeuvres while returning to port, and passed the Quarantine Station at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Officers and crew were pretty well fatigued, but the latter had not lost interest in the contemplated boat race between the men of the New-York and Cincinnati. It had been scheduled for yesterday, but was necessarily postponed. Boatswain's Mate Able Davis, an East Indian, who has been pretty well Americanized by thirty years' service in the American Navy, is coxswain of the New-York's gig, and he said the race would probably take place between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Both crews took a spin in their tender cutters about the time the sun went down last evening. The race is to be from Tompkinsville down to the Narrows, around Fort Lafayette, and back. It was said that $6,000 had been staked on the result by the crew of the New-York alone. Nearly as much is supposed to have been put up on the Cincinnati, and no one knows how much the betting aggregates in the whole fleet. The men are plentifully supplied with accumulated wages. To-night will probably find a good many of them short in pocket and sore of heart, with as many more rich and jubilant.

The North German Lloyd steamship Spree steamed up the bay just as the men-of-war were striking their colors with the going down of the sun. Capt. Meissel of the German liner had evidently described the naval vessels, for as he drew out of Quarantine he had his ship dressed. Strings of flags reached from the truck of each mast to the deck, and the colors were dipped as the big steamship drew abreast of the Yankee flagship. This graceful courtesy was duly acknowledged by the men-of-war, which also dipped their colors.

NOVEL SITUATION IN WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Welch's House Barricaded—Goods Received by a Lowered Rope.

The four-story brick house at 122 State Street, Brooklyn, is at the present time in a state of siege. The windows and the doors on the two lower floors are barricaded and guarded so as to prevent any one getting in. The house is at present in charge of Mrs. Ida B. Welch, who holds the place for her son, Thomas B. Welch. The mail and groceries are received into the house by means of a rope which is lowered at the proper time from the second-story window.

Miss Jane Welch owned the house jointly with her brothers, Dr. Durant Welch of Albany, and William V. Welch of Troy Avenue, Brooklyn. She purchased the interests of her brothers, and when she died it was found that she had bequeathed the house to her grandnephew, Thomas B. Welch. The will was before Surrogate Abbott yesterday for probate. The two brothers are contesting it.

It appears that after Miss Welch died, and during the absence of Thomas B. Welch and his mother, the two brothers gained an entrance to the house. When they went out for a short time Mrs. Welch returned, and in order to prevent the brothers again getting possession of the property she had the doors barricaded and the windows guarded.

The brothers regained possession of the premises last Monday, but Mrs. Welch was watching her chance and captured the house late Tuesday night, and yesterday was on the watch, and gave instructions to the grocer and to the butcher that they must send all their goods to her by means of a rope which she would lower in response to the bell. Mrs. Welch says she will not leave the house again until the Surrogate renders his decision in the matter of the will.

Places for Devery and Siebert.

Chief Conlin made the following assignments on the police force: Capt. Devery to the command of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and Captain Siebert to the command of the Church Street Station. These were the two Captains who were restored to their places Tuesday. Acting Captain Dennis Brennan, who was in charge of the Church Street Station, was remanded to Sergeant duty in that precinct. Acting Captain Casey of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was remanded to Sergeant duty in that precinct, and Acting Captain John Grant has been transferred from the command of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to the command of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

VICTORIA'S TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Many Bodies Carried Away by the Tide—The Known Dead.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 27.—Sixty-one bodies of the victims of the fall of the street car, caused by a defective span in the Point Ellice bridge, on Tuesday had been recovered from the Victoria Arm this afternoon. Operations were suspended then as no more corpses could be found. It is believed that about thirty more were carried away by the strong tide.

Those who are known to have perished are:

ADAMS, MRS., widow of Frederick Adams, who was drowned in the Velos accident last year.
ADAMS, FREDERICK, son of the preceding.
BERT, MISS, Anacortes.
BIGGAR, ARCHIE, six years old, son of George W. Biggar.
BIGGAR, MISS, nine years old, daughter of George W. Biggar.
BOWNES, MISS.
BOWNES, MISS.
BOSSIE, storekeeper.
CARMICHAEL, E. B., commission agent.
CARMICHAEL, MRS. E. B.
EDMUNDS, —, Pembroke Street.
ELFORD, GRACE.
FARR, GEORGE, conductor.
FULLERTON, ARTHUR, son of W. F. Fullerton, Spring Ridge.
GOODACRE, IDA.
GORDON, J. B., Bradstreet's agent.
HEATHERBELL, MRS., wife of William Heatherbell, 103 South Road.
HOLMES, —, bookkeeper of the Sayward Milling Company.
HOUSAN, MRS.
JACKSON, FLORA, 50 Quadra Street.
JACKSON, —, cattleman.
JAMES, —.
KEAST, ANNIE, daughter of Arthur Keast, Deputy Register of the Supreme Court.
LAURIE, JAMES, Humboldt Street.
LEVERIDGE, Capt., Spring Ridge.
MARATTA GABRIEL.
NATHAN, MISS, Spring Ridge.
OLSEN, EMMA.
ORESTA, FRANK, bootblack.
PEARSON, WILLIAM, North Park Street.
POST, MRS. G. I., 153 Fernwood Road.
POST, —, son of the preceding.
RENOWE, GIUSEPPE.
ROBERTSON, MINNIE, daughter of W. A. Robertson.
SMITH, SOPHIE.
TALBOT, H., motorman.
THOMAS, JAMES, Paterson.
TOUT, MRS., Seattle.
TURNER, MISS.
TYACK, JAMES HENRY.
VAN BOKELEN, W., Port Townsend.
WILSON, —, son of Superintendent Wilson.
WOODHOUSE, MRS., Seattle.

Little Nellie Preston was the first person saved. She had been in the car with her stepfather, Mr. Leveridge, who was drowned. Soon the scene was alive with small craft, many from the sealing schooners moored close by. The Misses Drake, daughters of Justice Drake, put out in a skiff and saved seven lives. Canon Paddon was among the first rescued. He had injuries about the head.

A carriage in which were Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Jordan of Vancouver and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Potts went down with the car. Both Mr. Potts and Mr. Jordan dragged their wives to the top of the car and were rescued.

A Victim from Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 27.—A dispatch received in Torrington to-day announced the death by drowning in Victoria, B. C., of Mrs. D. L. Ballard and her brother, George Woodhouse. Mrs. Ballard was a resident of this town. They were in the car which went through the bridge.

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. J. F. Schroeder.

The Rev. John Frederick Schroeder, who died at his home in New-Milford, Conn., last Tuesday, was born in this city sixty-eight years ago. His grandfather came to this country from Germany, and was a prosperous merchant in Baltimore. His father, whose name was also the Rev. John Frederick Schroeder, was a well-known Episcopalian clergyman and author, and was at one time assistant minister of Trinity Church, in this city. He established St. Ann's Hall, a school for girls, at Flushing, L. I., and was also rector of the Church of the Crucifixion and St. Thomas's Church, in Brooklyn.

On his mother's side, Mr. Schroeder was a grandson of Elijah Bo

COLLEGE CYCLE RACES

THEY DEVELOP NEW CHAMPIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Ruppert and "Golden Locks" Win Fresh Honors Away from the Scenes of Their Previous Meeting—Columbia's Cracks Easily Outpoint Those of Yale, Harvard, and Pennsylvania—Judges Get Things Mixed in the Half-Mile Race.

The first annual bicycle meeting under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, was held yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Beach track. With the exception of a few disparities in the management, the affair was a pleasant success.

Columbia's young men got the lion's share of the points. There were forty to be won, counting five for each first, two for seconds, and one for thirds. They were found to be divided as follows, when the racing ended:

Columbia.....20|Columbian.....5
Yale.....8|Pennsylvania.....3
Harvard, 2.

Five races were held, and each produced a champion as follows:

Half Mile—W. H. Fearing, Jr., Columbia.
Quarter Mile—J. T. Williams, Jr., Columbia.
One Mile—G. E. Ruppert, Columbia.
One Mile, (Tandem Teams)—A. C. Elgin and J. P. Williams, Pennsylvania.
Five Miles—F. A. L. Schade, Columbian.

The Manhattan Beach track never had a more auspicious day for cycle racing. Not enough wind was stirring to straighten a flag, and it was just warm enough to please the young racing men.

It was anticipated that a big crowd would view the contests, but not more than 2,000 persons were on hand. The distance of the track from the city, and the annoying "walk-around" to which visitors to the track are subjected may have kept many away. No definite announcement of special trains had been made, and many who took the trip did so not knowing when they would reach the grounds or when they would get back. The first train back via Brooklyn got its passengers in this city a short time before 8 o'clock.

Nobody but the ladies in the crowd reminded one of the big college gatherings. They were bright and handsomer than ever in the colors of the college of their preference. They were particularly prominent in the boxes, making a gorgeous edging for the sterner and noisier throng behind them.

In the absence of such thoroughbred patrons of college sports as Judge Howland, the La Montagnes, Guy Richards, George Adee, and the Islins, it is worth noting that the great Zimmerman was the most conspicuous person present. He sat in a box surrounded by a party of ladies, and apparently enjoyed the sport.

By long odds the star event of the day was the five-mile race in which a little fellow with golden locks showed a field of thirty some fine points in cycle racing. The little fellow was a stranger to all except a very few who knew him as "Freddie" Schade, the champion of the South.

There is a story connected with Schade and his appearance at the meet yesterday. He hails from a little town in Fairfax County, Va., and is a student at the Columbian University, in Washington. He was entered in only two events yesterday, but he really did not make up his mind to come on and race until a week ago yesterday. On that day he rode at Charlotte, N. C., at the meet given by the Charlotte Bicycle Club. There he met young Ruppert, the son of the millionaire brewer of this city, who had been in active training for the intercollegiate championships. He found in the New-Yorker his most formidable competitor, yet no ill feeling was occasioned between them, Schade getting the biggest share of the honors. The trainers of the young men encouraged fierce looks, however, and war was at once declared between them. This consisted merely in looking fierce and declaring that the one could beat the other in "pushing off" his man, if his salary wasn't one-quarter as large.

Heizer is the name of Golden Locks's trainer, and it was largely at his solicitation that the Fairfax County lad came North and raced. In the five-mile event it was noticed that Heizer was careful to get his charge a-going as fast as "Billy" Young did Ruppert, and when he succeeded, he was indeed elated. But, when the sprint came and the fair young Virginian shot out of the bunch like an arrow from a bow and fled with the speed of a startled deer over the finish line it was Heizer's time of triumph. He saw his young charge win grandly by two lengths, and then he turned a handspring and beamed at "Billy" Young. Ruppert finished in the bunch.

It was the opinion of those who saw him in this race that Schade is very properly entitled to the championship of the South. He is about the size of "Teddy" Goodman, the pride of the Riverside Wheelmen, and looks something like George Orton, Pennsylvania's great distance runner, only he is seven times handsomer. When he competes at a meet below Mason and Dixon's line he wins all the first prizes and is dined by the city officials. His proud trainer says his star will shine some day brighter than "Zimmie" ever did.

Thirty-one candidates for honors started in the five-mile race, making a remarkably big field. Some of the boys had falls on the turns, but no one was at all badly injured. The field was well bunched until the head of the stretch was reached on the last lap. Then there was a scramble, in which young "Golden Locks," as they call him in Washington, forged ahead, to the great surprise of his rivals, and won as told above.

The final heat in the half-mile race was so close that the judges got badly mixed up. A man who has been to many meets and made a study of close finishes said that the winner, as announced by the judges, really finished in third position. Anyway, cheers and hisses were heard from all quarters. The finish was one of the prettiest ever seen, Fearing of Columbia getting the verdict over Hill of Yale. Williams of Columbia was given third place.

The quarter-mile race went to Williams of Columbia, with Underhill and Bird of the same college second and third, respectively. Only inches separated the men at the finish.

No less than three attempts were made to decide the final heat of the one mile race. Nobody would set the pace in the first two attempts, and each proved to be outside the limit of 2:35 placed upon the race. Before starting in the third attempt Referee Batchelder warned the riders that they must race or render themselves liable to suspension for the day. At this they did a little better, Douglass, Fearing, McFarland, and Ruppert setting the pace. Ruppert won the heat in really fine style, timing his effort so well that he beat the giant McFarland, who was second, by two lengths. Fearing was a close third. Schade rode in the first trial heat of this race, but was somewhat disconcerted by the team work of the other men, and did not qualify.

Pennsylvania's crack tandem team, Elgin and J. P. Williams, won the mile for double machines, with two Yale teams opposed to them, through a blunder in the party of Old Eli's boys. The latter were leading in the last lap, when one team swung wide, giving the Quakers an opportunity to slip through. They embraced this chance with alacrity, and fooled the Yale boys completely, running away from them, and winning by half a wheel's length from McFarland and Hill.

Despite the matchless conditions for racing, no fast time was made in any race. Ruppert competed under protest, it being charged against him that he had not complied with the rule which demands that all competing athletes shall devote five hours daily to their studies.

According to an agreement entered into when the association decided to take charge of the bicycle races the college getting the largest number of points will only have five points to start with at the games on Saturday. All the bicycle races, it was agreed, should figure as one event. Thus in the athletic events on Saturday Columbia starts with five points to her credit, Yale two, and Columbian and Pennsylvania half a point each. The falling of four riders in the second heat of the half-mile race was the result of several of the boys looking around, which is contrary to the rules. The summaries follow:

ONE-HALF MILE.
FINAL HEAT.

W. H. Fearing, Jr., Columbia.....1
E. Hill, Yale.....2
J. T. Williams, Jr., Columbia.....3
Time—1:19 2-5.

Won by two inches, with the same distance between second and third.

First Trial Heat—E. Hill, Yale, first; J. T. Williams, Jr., Columbia, second. Time—1:09. Second Heat—W. G. Douglass, Pennsylvania, first; G. E. Ruppert, Columbia, second. Time—1:09 4-5. Third Heat—W. H. Fearing, Columbia, first; H. B. Hewitt, Harvard, second. Time—1:07 1-5. Fourth Heat—This was the run-over of the second heat, in which four riders fell as a result of the leaders looking backward. Ruppert was first and Douglass second. Time—1:06 2-5.

QUARTER-MILE RACE.
FINAL HEAT.

J. T. Williams, Jr., Columbia.....1
G. B. Underhill, Columbia.....2
H. K. Bird, Columbia.....3
Time—0:32 1-5.

Won by three inches, with six inches separating second and third.

First Trial Heat—H. K. Bird, Columbia, first; J. T. Williams, Jr., Columbia, second. Time—0:32 1-5. Second Heat—G. B. Underhill, Columbia, first; L. Tweedy, Yale, second. Time—0:32 4-5. Third Heat—E. W. Murray, Syracuse, first; W. P. French, Yale, second. Time—0:32 3-5. Fourth Heat—J. B. Corson, Pennsylvania, first; J. E. Alexander, Cornell, second. Time—0:32 2-5.

ONE MILE.
FINAL HEAT.

G. E. Ruppert, Columbia.....1
J. S. McFarland, Yale.....2
W. H. Fearing, Columbia.....3
Time—2:27 3-5.

Won by two lengths; with two feet separating second and third.

First Trial Heat—J. S. McFarland, Yale, first; G. E. Ruppert, Columbia, second; W. G. Douglass, Pennsylvania, third; G. B. Underhill, Columbia, fourth. Time—2:25. Second Heat—W. H. Fearing, Jr., Columbia, first; J. B. Corser, Pennsylvania, second; E. W. Murray, Syracuse, third; E. D. Powers, Harvard, fourth. Time—2:31 1-5.

ONE MILE, FOR TANDEMS.
FINAL HEAT.

A. C. Eglin... } Pennsylvania.....1
J. P. Williams } Pennsylvania.....1
S. McFarland. } Yale.....2
E. Hill..... } Yale.....2
J. S. Butler.. } Yale.....3
W. P. French. } Yale.....3
Time—2:21 3-5.

Won by half a wheel's length, with five yards between second and third.

First Trial Heat—J. S. Butler and W. P. French, first; H. B. Hewitt and G. S. Baker, Harvard, second; W. W. Kruppe and F. W. Brock, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2:17. Second Heat—J. S. McFarland and E. Hill, Yale, first; A. C. Eglin and J. P. Williams, Pennsylvania, second. Time—2:16 3-5.

FIVE-MILE RACE.

F. A. L. Schade, Columbia.....1
J. F. Wood, Harvard.....2
E. Hill, Yale.....3
Time—13:04 4-5.

Won by two lengths, with two feet between second and third.

Other starters were H. M. Kauffman, W. P. French, J. S. Butler, L. Tweedy, and J. S. McFarland, all of Yale; R. E. Manley, H. J. Webster, E. D. Hubbard, and H. D. Campbell, all of Swarthmore; G. H. McFarlane and J. R. Parker of Princeton; A. C. Eglin, H. E. Williams, J. S. Chattain, A. Stackhouse, J. B. Corser, and W. G. Douglass, all of Pennsylvania; C. R. Neidlinger and F. H. J. Paul of the College of the City of New-York; A. E. Ducy, E. D. Powers, G. S. Baker, and H. C. Burdett, Harvard; S. S. Barrett, Cornell; G. E. Ruppert, D. E. Baxter, A. W. Harrison, and J. T. Williams, Jr., all of Columbia.

The officials were: Referee—A. G. Batchelder; Judges—Will R. Fitman, A. B. Wise, J. C. Wetmore, and J. F. Gentle; Umpires—Walter J. Masterson, W. A. Brock, J. P. Haight, and J. C. Gulick; Timers—Robert Stoll, Mortimer Bishop, F. W. Wood, J. H. Abiel, Jr., and C. C. Hughes; Announcer—Frederick W. Burns; Starter—S. D. See.

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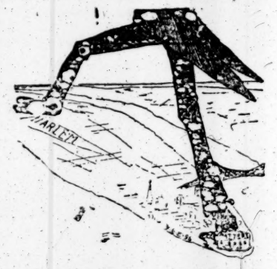

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Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Architecture, Anatomy and Physiology (as a preparation for Medical Schools.) Chemistry, Geology, Botany and Zoology, General Science, Science for Teachers, Cambridge, Mass.

For the Descriptive Pamphlet apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary, N. S. SHALER, Dean.

CAMP SCOIA, LAKE GEORGE.—Summer camp for boys; best references; terms moderate. Address, La Fayette & Bartow, 166 West 136th St. F. M. La Fayette, Williams, '92; Edward Bartow, Williams, '92.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
The Ossining Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 29th year begins Sept. 23

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BARRELS OF MONEY IN GOOD PATENTS procured

Inventions quickly patented and sold. Lowest terms; 391 Patents procured last week; 124 sold. "HINTS TO INVENTORS" mailed free. CLARK, DEEMER & CO., 189 Bwy

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
8th Day, Thursday, May 28th.
The Pocantico Handicap for three years old and five other races.
Take 2d Av. Elevated and change at 132d St. and Willis Av. for Special Trains direct to Track.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE.—Small pony, with cart and harness complete; also gentleman's light, single seat, top buggy; nearly new. AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Lexington Av., corner 48th St.

MEDICAL.

A.—DR. WILLIAMSON.—Women's diseases; established 30 years. Sanitarium, 195 Lenox Av., hours, 9 to 9.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested; as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam") at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Batoun, (letters must be directed "per Batoun.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Aller";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia must be directed "per Umbria";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia."

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c. for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 2 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tiomo; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 6 PM for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Merida; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P.M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June 23 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 22, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, Daily, (except Sundays,) Leaves Desbrosses St., N. R., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) Leaves West 22d St., N.R., 3:30 P.M., (Saturdays, 2 P. M.) FOR CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 2 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily. Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Aller, Sat., May 30,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., Je 16,	10 AM
Spree, Tu., June 2,	10 AM	Trave, Tu., Je 23,	10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 9,	10 AM	Aller, Sat., June 27,	10 AM
Saale, Sat., Je 13	10 AM	Spree, Tu., Je 30,	10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, May 30,	10 AM	Werra, June 27,	10 AM
Ems, June 6,	10 AM	Fulda, July 4,	10 AM
Kaiser, June 20,	10 AM	Ems, July 11,	10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
From New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg

F. Bism'ck, May 28,	11 AM	Normannia, Je 11,	11 AM
Columbia, June 4,	7 AM	A. Victoria, June 18,	7 AM
L. Cab., $95 and upward; II Cab., $50 & upward.			

PLYMOUTH-LONDON, Fee, $4, Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS	June 3	PARIS	June 13
BERLIN	June 6	NEW-YORK	June 17
ST. PAUL	June 10	ST. LOUIS	June 24

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Western'd, June 3. Noordland, Je. 10, 9:30 AM
Berlin, Sat., Je 6, 10 AM Noordland, June 17 Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

In consequence of the death of the late Dr. Thomas of Philadelphia, the management of the shore excursions, sightseeing, and general traveling arrangements for the

CRUISE OF THE "OHIO"

From New-York, June 27th, has been entrusted to us by the International Navigation Company. This cruise presents a most charming opportunity for co-operative cruising.
FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
In addition to a transatlantic voyage, the charming fjords of Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun, Sweden, Finland, etc., will be visited. Russia will also be seen, and five days will be spent amid the glories of Moscow. The cruise will occupy fifty-three days. Programmes, staterooms, and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York, or any agent of the International Navigation Company.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., May 30, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., June 6, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Cruise to the Land of the Midnight Sun.
NORWAY AND THE NORTH CAPE,
By the magnificent steamer GENERAL CHANZY of the Campagnie Generale Transatlantique; from Havre June 8th and July 5th, stopping at Dover, England, for passengers, and returning by way of Bergen and Leith, Scotland, to Havre, France.
Round trip, itinerary from New-York, has been arranged. For full particulars, including price of passage, &c., &c., apply to
A. FORGET, General Agent,
General Office, No. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria,	May 30, 10 AM	Umbria,	June 27, 9 AM
Lucania,	June 6, noon	Lucania,	July 4, 10 AM
Etruria,	June 13, 9 AM	Etruria,	July 11, 2 PM
Campania,	June 20, noon	Campania,	July 18, 10 AM

EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

Ethiopia	May 30	Furnessia	June 20
Circassia	June 13	Anchoria	June 27

Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50
S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4.
Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic,	June 3, Noon	Majestic,	July 1, Noon
Germanic,	June 10, Noon	Germanic,	July 8, Noon
Teutonic,	June 17, Noon	Teutonic,	July 15, Noon
Britannic,	June 24, Noon	Britannic,	July 22, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. VEENDAM.....Saturday, May 30, 9 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, June 6, 9 A.M.
First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU, via Honolulu	June 6, 3 P. M.
COPTIC	June 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	June 24, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu	July 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING	July 13, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Operating Colombian Line.
ALL-SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, June 1, M. FINANCE, June 10, noon
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29, E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Charleston only, Thurs., May 28
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack., Friday, May 29
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack., Tuesday, June 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. P. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
Plant System, 261 B'way Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
J. J. Farnsworth, E.P.A. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
Plant System, 261 B'way F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

DECORATION DAY.

Spend It

ON THE SEA.

The fine ocean steamship "Guyandotte," of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

will leave Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St.,

FRIDAY, MAY 29,

AT 3 P. M., FOR

Old Point Comfort & Norfolk, Va.,

arriving Saturday afternoon early.

Returning, passengers leave Norfolk Saturday night, May 30, on beautiful new steamer "Jamestown," arriving New-York Sunday afternoon.

Tickets, including all expenses for round trip, $13. Full information upon application.

OLD DOMINION S. S. CO.,
Pier 26 North River, N. Y.
Telephone, 1,289 Franklin.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Presd

FURNISHED ROOMS.

16th ST., 220 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY. —Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent service.

12 MADISON AV.—Suites of furnished rooms for rent. Mrs. C. K. PARKER.

107 2d AV.—Furnished room to let; nice location.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 271, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 271 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning June 1st.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley

ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.

Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 3:20 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under adv'sory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.

Address **FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.**

For circulars and information apply to F. H. FICHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,

GLEN SUMMIT, PENN. W. H. Crosby, Manager.

OPENS JUNE 20TH.

On L. V. R. R., 4½ hours from New-York; 2,000 feet elevation. Finest driving and bicycling, and all other amusements. First-class orchestra.

Mr. Crosby will be at Hotel Imperial, Tuesdays during May. For booklets and other information apply to Fred Schofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

Opens for the season June 20.

N. S. HOWE.....Proprietor.

Post Office address, PAWLING, NEW-YORK.

Mr. HOWE will be at the Windsor Hotel, New-York City, until June 1, mornings.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16.

EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATERS. INHALATION BATHS & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water. Beautiful drives. Fine wheeling. Write for circular and prices at Buckingham Hotel, Thursdays, 1:30 to 2:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

THE NEW WALLINGFORD,

Wallingford, Vt. Nine miles south of Rutland, on B. & R. R. R. Time from Boston, via Rutland, 6 hours; from New-York, 6½ hours. Write for illustrated book. Special rates for families. J. HENRY OTIS, Proprietor.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA

Normandie, near Sea Bright, N. J., under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle; hotel on the American plan; open Saturday, June 20. Rooms can be engaged from Mr. O. D. Potter at hotel Decoration Day. Take 10:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. boat, foot of Rector St.

THE KAUNEONGA,

White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Opens June 13. Rates, $10 to $15.

Address J. H. MARTIN & CO.

CRANSTON'S-ON-HUDSON,

West Point, open May 9th. Special rates for families. Four furnished cottages. One and a quarter hours from N. Y., via West Shore R. R.

THE PAXINOSA INN,

Mountain resort, at Easton, Penn., at an elevation of 1,000 feet, will open June 13th; reasonable rates. Under the management of WILLIAM NEELY and HENRY AVERY, Jr. Address Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to

EUBANK & GLOVER, Proprietors.

WILDWOOD, LOCUST AV., NEW-ROCHELLE, now open.

New-Jersey.

SUNSET HALL,

20th season opens June 1st.

SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

For terms, description, maps and circular, address JOHN ROCKAFELLER & SON, Asbury Park, N. J.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN

AND COTTAGES.

OPEN JUNE 3. 35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Chef from the Lafayette House. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE OCTAGON,

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach.

Will open June 20th.

Address GEO. R. SANDT.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City Sanatorium.

Every scientific treatment for the sick, with first-class hotel. Booklet mailed. J. J. Rochford, Supt.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.

Appointments and service first-class.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. —Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day. Elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

Lake George.

THE LAKE HOUSE.

The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,

Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,

Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N.Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,

Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

WHY NOT Spend your outing at picturesque Hulett, Lake George, N. Y.? Excellent hotel and cottages. An entertainment for every day of season. For booklet address HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N.Y.

THE CROSBYSIDE,

Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—New addition of 14 rooms; boating, bathing, fishing; lawn tennis; livery. C. H. WHEELER, Prop.

HOTEL UNCAS, LAKE GEORGE, Silver Bay, N. Y.—Everything new. References. SMITH SEXTON, Proprietor.

Lake Champlain.

THE ORIGINAL

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,

On Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vermont. Open from June to October. Good boating and fishing. Table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Accessible via D. R. and steamboat. Sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated throughout. For illustrated circular address

C. F. SMITH, Swanton, Vt.

Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.

THE WESTPORT INN.

Fine climate. "Westport Mountain Spring" water. Health record very high; no mosquitoes. MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Prop.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS. "The Antlers," On Raquette Lake.

OPENS JUNE 1ST.

Special rates June, July, September. Cottages of from ten to eight rooms for rent by season. An ideal family resort. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. Send for circular and terms. Address C. H. BENNETT, Proprietor, Raquette Lake.

WAYSIDE INN

AND COTTAGES,

LAKE LUZERNE,

Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.

Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.

Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.

THE CHATEAUGAY.

Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate. C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN

AND COTTAGES,

ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE BERKELEY,

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. All modern improvements. Send for circular.

WILLIAM A. DENISON.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Location unexcelled for healthfulness and scenery; moderate prices. C. A. FERRISS, Manager.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE

AND

BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

New-York Office: Windsor Hotel. T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y. THE KENDALLWOOD.

SEASON OF 1896 OPENS JUNE 1.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.

GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner & Prop.

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INNOVATION

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GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs,

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UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1.

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MANHATTAN HOTEL

NOW OPEN.

SEE TIME TABLE EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE CEDARS," Edgemere Crest, Far Rockaway, L. I.—On high ground, overlooking the ocean; house new, and newly furnished; will open for a select number of guests June 1; 30 minutes from L. I. City, or Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Particulars at 119 West 21st St.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

SEASON OF 1896 OPENS JUNE 27.

For circulars, &c., address

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CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York. CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y. New-York Office, Hotel Cambridge.

COUNTRY BOARD.

IF SEEKING REST AND HEALTH "FAR from the maddening crowd," at gentleman's country seat, 26 miles out; Jersey elevation, 800 feet; with farm supplying table, address C. H. S., Room 607 Thames Building, City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By respectable Protestant woman and daughter, the care of gentleman's house for Summer months. Mrs. Porter, 306 West 39th St.

CARETAKER.—For family going in the country, or house for sale or rent; best reference from former employers. Caretaker, 50 West 60th St.

CARETAKER.—By reliable colored woman, (widow,) to take care of house for Summer; city reference. Hicks, 146 West 53d St.; ring two bells.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call Wednesday, New-Amsterdam Flats, 181 West 75th St., care Mrs. Keegan.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two girls to do chamberwork and waiting in private country boarding house; good reference. 304 East 75th St., Fleming's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with waiting or plain sewing; six years' reference from present employer. 14 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; highest reference. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 878 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 769 2d Av., 42d St., Corcoran's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a place for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. L. G. Iery, 115 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; good city reference; city or country. 202 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; present employer can be seen. 46 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable young woman as chambermaid in small private family; best city reference; city or country. 236 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; city references. 117 West 30th St., shoe store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; assist plain washing if desired; city references. 964 6th Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class English Protestant in private family; best references. 8 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person for chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; city reference. A., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or do sewing and chamberwork, or wait on a lady; good city reference. 655 2d Av., Duffy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation in the country for an excellent chambermaid; will be disengaged June 1. 49 East 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestan; girl as chambermaid and to do waiting. Can be seen, at present employer's, 10 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Highly recommended. Apply, at present employer's, 35 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl in private family; highest reference. E. C., 738 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Norwegian girl; best references. 17 West 49th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a refined and competent young woman permanent home in kind Christian family to do up-stairs work; best city references. Present employer's, 361 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A traveling lady desires a position for her chamber maid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend as thoroughly competent. 23 East 48th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at present employer's, 35 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid and waitress; country or city; willing; disengaged June 2. 6 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As first-class chambermaid by respectable girl; do sewing or assist with growing children; good city reference. 711 2d Av., Moley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady leaving town June 1 would like to place neat Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Present employer's, 243 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A family going abroad wishes to place their chambermaid and seamstress, whom they can highly recommend. 130 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad desires situation for her chambermaid and assistant waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 147 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer; three years' personal refcrence. 1,271 1st Av., Rutledge's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid, or waiting or laundry work; best city reference. 208 West 60th St., Donohue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 200 East 75th St., Byrns's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; good city reference. 222 East 40th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Swedish womap as first-class cook; takes full charge of kitchen; dinner parties, receptions, &c.; economical; in private family; kitchenmaid required; first-class city reference; lady seen. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook, in private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meat, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies; first-class baker all kinds; first-class city reference last employer. C., 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands cooking and baking in all their branches, creams, jellys, sherbets, entrées, and courses of dinners; country preferred. Store, 402 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant young woman; understands soups, meats, entrées, game, pastry, and preserving, creams and ices; private family; city or country; wages, $30 to $35; best city reference. S. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook, with best city personal reference; present employer can be seen; disengaged in a few days; wages, $25 to $30. Ellen, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent cook; best city and country references; short distance in country; with or without kitchen maid. M. C., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class, experienced French cook in private family; can take full charge of kitchen, with kitchenmaid; Boston preferred; best city reference. M. L., 203 West 38th St.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman; recommended by lady; six years' references in Newport and city; where kitchenmaid is kept. Louise, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; good city references. 407 East 51st St., top floor; no cards.

COOK—NURSE.—By good cook and plain laundress; daughter as child's nurse or second girl; city or country; car fare expected. O., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. 465 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman; understands her business in all branches, in good private family; city or country; good city references. L. H., 224 West 36th St., Ambery's box.

COOK.—A traveling lady desires a position for her very excellent cook, whom she highly recommends as thoroughly competent. 23 East 48th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, who understands cooking thoroughly; no objections to going to country. 29 East 38th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. L. C., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; understands both French and English cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; A1 reference. P. H., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a reliable and competent woman; is thorough in all her duties in fine and fancy cooking; city or country; wages, $25 or $30; best city reference. K. B., 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds cooking; best city references. Victorine Vautier, 235 West 26th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in private family; no objection to little washing; best city and country reference; country preferred. Call, two days, 307 East 31st St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; small private family; best reference; country preferred. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; experienced, trustworthy, respectable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $35. 39 East 9th St., present employer's.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her cook; she will be highly recommended. Call, Thursday or Friday, at 521 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in the country with a small family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 51 West 49th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; good city references. 222 East 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place her cook and laundress; country or city; willing; disengaged June 2. 6 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Competent, Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By girl as cook or laundress; city reference. 1,558 3d Av.; fourth floor.

COOK, &c.—By very neat German to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family to go to country; good baker; reference. 425 West 48th St.; ring Murray's bell.

COOK.—Experienced in all branches; first-class references. Mrs. Seely, care of janitor, 78 West 45th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in first-class private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. C. M., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; understands good family cooking; wages, $30; last employer can be seen. 655 Amsterdam Av.; Burns's bell.

COOK.—By German girl as plain cook in private family; will assist with washing. Pittendorfer, 235 East 74th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a good situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 20 East 69th St.

COOK.—By a tidy German cook; wash, iron, or general housework; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; speaks good English; best city reference. M. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By mother and daughter as cook and do up-stairs work; reference. 227 West 47th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure situation for her cook; country preferred; willing to do coarse washing; no cards. 317 West 103d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in American family; understands her business in all its branches; last employer can be seen. 210 East 45th St.

COOK.—By young girl in private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; good reference. 1,531 West 100th St.; Walsh's bell.

COOK.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure a place for a competent chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry; city or country. 35 East 67th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls together; one as competent cook, other as waitress; best city references. 880 3d Av., corner 53d St.

COOK.—By a Canadian Protestant woman as cook; good city reference; city or country; good baker. R. P., 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North Ireland girl, best city references, as cook. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; at present in employment. 12 West 70th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; no objection to the country; good references. H., 1,531 Broadway.

COOK.—Swedish; first-class baker, desserts, game, marketing; reference. 491 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker; highly recommended; cutting, fitting, draping, trimming; elegant style; disengaged after June 15; like engagement for season; private family; best reference; moderate; country preferred. Address, by letter, Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; a few engagements by the day; cuts by S. T. Taylor's system; fits skirts and waists perfectly and stylishly; satisfaction guaranteed; terms moderate. 423 Union St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Will take dresses at Summer prices; shortest notice; latest styles; by day. 92 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Is a stylish fitter; first-class reference; engagements city or country. M. Deady, 138 East 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl, twenty-one years old, of good education; newly arrived; in private family; best reference. 286 7th Av, first floor.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady, diploma in Paris, as governess; French, German; good musician; excellent references. Governess, 331 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thorough housekeeper for hotel or bachelor apartment house; highest references. L. L., 387 8th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a capable American woman as housekeeper in small hotel or family. 59 West 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By two competent girls to do the work of small private family; willing to go to the country. 453 West 50th St., McKone's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong, willing, industrious young German girl; light housework; moderate wages. 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl in private family to do general housework; good reference. 343 East 39th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By strong young girl as kitchenmaid or do general housework in private family; reference. 148 West 17th St., first floor. M. Sweeney; no cards.

KITCHENMAID.—Respectable girl as kitchenmaid; city or country; best city references. 2,070 5th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; A1 class dressmaker; formerly with Redfern and Mrs. Thurn, 5th Av.; good hairdresser, packer; best French education; highest Paris and city references. Leonie, 253 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her duties; hairdresser and dressmaking; packer; best references. Present employer's, 770 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; middle-aged; seamstress and dressmaking; good packer; no objection city or country; first-class reference. Madeline, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid with lady to travel; speaks French and German. M. L., 152 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; experienced in all her duties; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. A., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID or ATTENDANT.—By a French maid as attendant to a lady while crossing the ocean, or would travel one or two months. Present employer can be seen Wednesday morning before 12 o'clock at 6 East 38th St.

MAID.—By an educated North German as maid to elderly lady or growing children; neat seamstress; city or country; city reference. Trustworthy, Box 351 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French girl; to lady or grown children; good seamstress; would travel, or in city; present employer can be seen. 162 West 32d St. Caroline.

MAID or GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant, as maid or nursery governess; present employers; no objection to traveling. 723 Park Av.

MAID.—By a middle-aged person as maid or attendant to invalid lady; understands all kinds of needlework; first-class references. L. T., 26 East 74th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her maid and seamstress; is also an excellent chambermaid and willing to take charge of a child. Apply, after 10 A. M., at 127 East 30th St.

MAID.—By a refined North German girl as maid for grown children or a lady; best references. 777 10th Av., top floor, back.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other duties; has personal references. 595 3d Av.

MAID.—By a refined North German, as maid; prefers family going abroad. M. F., 422 Columbus Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent in all branches; large family washings at home; by dozen or month; reasonable; fine laces and curtains repaired, and cleaned equal to new; personal reference from first-class private families. Mrs. Borel, 153 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress by respectable girl; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good city reference. 711 2d Av., Moley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young woman as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; fully competent; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in a private family; city or country; nine years' city reference. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress; small family; willing to assist with other work; best personal references. A. M., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; willing to go in country; five years' reference. 590 3d Av., Foxton's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. K. F., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; first-class reference. M. Flood, 153 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; city reference. 781 6th Av., second bell.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain situation for infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend in the care of young children; a country home preferred. 124 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's or child's nurse; thoroughly competent in bottle feeding and baby foods; can take entire charge from birth; best personal city reference. 143 West 14th St.

NURSE or GOVERNESS.—By a French nursegoverness; from Paris; age 19; able to teach French, and willing to travel; wishes a situation with growing children, $18 to $20 a month. Mme. Richard, 115 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best reference. 166 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By refined young woman as nurse to one or two children; willing and obliging; highest references. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 878 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By a refined German girl, speaks French fluently, as nurse for grown children; also willing to go as lady's maid. Present employer's, 6 West 9th St.

NURSE.—By competent, reliable French person as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; ver. best city references. 162 West 22d St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent young American woman as child's nurse; city or country; best personal references. Janicke, 239 East 112th St.

NURSE.—By superior, thoroughly competent North German, who speaks good French; best city references. P. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young French girl as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork; good references. L. D., 26 East 42d St.

NURSE.—By Scotchwoman as nurse; thoroughly experienced; good reference. H. D. B., 159 East 47th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as child's nurse; five years' city reference. 1,531 Broadway.

NURSE.—French; to take care of children and sew; best reference. A. D., 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an American woman as infant's nurse to take entire charge. 123 West 60th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable German girl as nurse; good reference. 93 3d Av., third floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place a seamstress and chambermaid, or is willing to assist with waiting. Apply at 127 East 30th St. after 10 A. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes to find situations for her two girls; one as waitress, other as laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, two days, at 53 West 73d St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by a young woman; in private family; no objection to country. Can be seen at present employer's, 22 East 49th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for her waitress; would assist with chamberwork; in a small family. 9 Gramercy Park, left, between 10 and 1.

WAITRESS, &c.—By respectable young girl as first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 2,070 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as waitress in private family; no objection to the country; best reference; last employer can be seen; no cards. 250 East 70th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young American as first-class waitress or seamstress and assist with chamberwork; would travel; country preferred. 479 9th Av.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to place competent waitress. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 12, present employer's, 125 East 57th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young colored girl as waitress in private family; good reference. 9 East 63d St.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like to place a first-class waitress or parlormaid. Call, Thursday, at 14 East 65th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family going to country; good city reference. 360 West 53d St., care of Scott.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; city or country; best city reference. R. D., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a neat, reliable girl in private family; town or country; best reference. A. E., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young woman; first-class waitress; best city reference. 138 West 52d St., Florentine's bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class German girl; capable in all branches; country preferred; best reference. 593 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; good carver; best city reference. K. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to take family washing home; references. Mrs. J. Lynch, 113 West 60th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few private customers at her parlors or out; élite only. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway, opened 9 A. M.

TO EUROPE.—By a refined young girl to go with lady to Europe for passage; references. Norwegian, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced; first-class city reference. 154 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 211 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure a position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 27 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By English-trained servant; good valet; thoroughly competent, sober, and willing; first-class references. Butler, 50 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—By well-experienced Englishman; middle-age; good city references. W. J., care Mrs. Flynn, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Lady wants position for her butler, whom she will highly recommend. Thomas, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; also good valet; can be well recommended. 23 West 52d St., present employer's.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Englishman; thoroughly experienced; good personal reference. G. R., 459 4th Av.

BUTLER.—In private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept, present employer can be seen. P. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; tall; nine years' Paris and highest city references; competent; good French accent. Henri, 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman just disengaged; first-class references; city or country. French, 928 6th Av., in store.

BUTLER.—By a young Japanese in private family; experienced; best city reference. T., Box 202 Times.

BUTLER.—A lady would like to find place for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

BUTLER or SINGLEHANDED.—By Englishman; good city personal reference. George, 262 West 52d St.

BUTLER—Single handed or second man, where three men are kept; two years' good character. W. A., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

SECOND BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly competent; height, 5 feet 10; willing to be generally useful; five years' personal references. Henry, Box 289 Times, Up Town.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a most reliable couple; care of a gentleman's house or bachelor's apartments; she a good plain cook and laundress or chambermaid; husband caretaker or watchman; best city reference. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

CARETAKERS.—For gentleman's house, or care of flats; no children; best reference. W., 367 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—For gentleman's house; best personal reference; no incumbrance. Nelson, 434 West 18th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman; good cook; honest and sober; in private family, or on yacht; wages, $35 to $40. L. Lucien, 346 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—By an excellent chef for private family, with best of reference. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; Protestant; single; experienced city driver; temperate; several years' first-class reference, written and personal; city or country. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent single man, of good appearance; has twelve years' experience with fine horses, carriages; can be highly recommended; first-class personal city reference. Thomas Clancy, 178 East 73d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class; good four-in-hand and tandem driver; moderate wages; city or country; family giving up horses; best written and personal references. J. H. Fitzgerald, stable, 105 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; good city and country driver; strictly temperate; does not use tobacco; eight years' city reference. T. K., 48 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced city driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; two in family; thoroughly understands his business; recommended by first-class city families. 121 West 51st St., privatet stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single man, knowing his business thoroughly; city or country; first-class references. P. N., Maud S. Stable, 125th St., Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Coachman; Single; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; willing to be generally useful; can give best of references from last employer. J. R., 1,486 Broadway.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man as coachman or groom; country preferred; Protestant; willing and obliging; three years' reference. Caldwell, 142 East 84th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; horses, car

MRS. FLEMING UNMOVED

SITS SILENT AND HEARS MORE OF HER MOTHER'S DEATH.

Dr. Bullman Goes into the Particulars of the Fatal Illness, for Which the Daughter Is Held Accountable—Gastritis Due to Irritant Poison Ended Life, He Says—To Introduce Her Dying Declaration—Cross-Examination.

The trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evalina M. Bliss, was resumed yesterday morning before Recorder Goff, in Part II. of General Sessions.

The entire day was taken up with finishing the direct examination of Dr. Bullman, the physician who attended Mrs. Bliss on the day of her death, his cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, and the beginning of the direct examination of Dr. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's physician, who made the autopsy on the body.

The prosecution finally failed to get in Mrs. Bliss's communication to Dr. Bullman of her suspicions of having been poisoned, and all testimony of her account of what she had eaten, as told to the doctor, was stricken out by direction of the Recorder.

At the close of Dr. Bullman's cross-examination, Mr. McIntyre, who had meanwhile consulted with his colleagues, announced the intention of the prosecution to submit Mrs. Bliss's communication to the doctor as a dying declaration at a later stage of the case. This was a point gained by the defense, as a dying declaration must be submitted to peculiar scrutiny before being accepted as legal evidence.

The defense, or, rather, Mr. Brooke, for the whole burden fell on him, tried to show by the cross-examination of Dr. Bullman that the witness had no absolute conviction, while he was attending Mrs. Bliss that she was dying from the effects of an irritant poison. It also endeavored to show that Mrs. Bliss might have died of any one of several ailments, whose symptoms closely resembled those of irritant poisoning.

The Recorder entered court promptly at 10:30. The only significant change in the arrangement of the persons in court was the presence of Rudolph Witthaus, Professor of Chemistry in New-York University, in a seat beside Charles W. Brooke, senior counsel for the defense. Prof. Witthaus gave Mr. Brooke much assistance in putting his technical questions during the day.

The Behavior of Mrs. Fleming.

Mrs. Fleming looked pale and worried as she entered the courtroom and took her seat, but she soon resumed her usual composure and indifference of manner. While the preliminary discussion between the Recorder and the officers of the court was going on, Mrs. Fleming talked in a low tone, but with much animation of manner, to her half-sister, Florence Bliss.

Throughout the day Mrs. Fleming sat silent for the most part. The testimony was largely of a technical nature, relating to Dr. Bullman's diagnosis of Mrs. Bliss's fatal illness. Mrs. Fleming seemed to have the interest of an ordinary court spectator in listening to this evidence. Whether naturally or by studied effort, she makes skillful use of the veil of crêpe material which hangs down behind, suspended from her bonnet. Her head is beautifully poised, and all the movements of her body are exceedingly supple and graceful, so that her veil flutters with every motion in a coquettish fashion. Her meetings and partings with her counsel, especially with Mr. Brooke, are always made with a good deal of warmth, and her face looks much more attractive when animated by conversation than in repose.

Dr. William F. Bullman was recalled to the stand as the first witness of the day, his direct examination not having been concluded Tuesday afternoon, when the court adjourned. He was examined by Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan.

"Did Mrs. Bliss tell you anything in relation to the causes of her illness?"

"One moment," interrupted Mr. Brooke. "The inquiry is now what were Mrs. Bliss's subjective symptoms."

"What did she tell you was the cause of her illness?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan again.

Mr. Brooke—I object.

The Recorder—Objection sustained.

Dr. O'Sullivan—What was the first question you asked her in relation to the cause of her illness?

Mr. Brooke then said he had no objection to the admission of the fact that Mrs. Bliss had told the doctor that she had eaten clam chowder. But he objected strenuously to the admission of any of Mrs. Bliss's apprehensions.

Dr. O'Sullivan replied that the woman knew she was poisoned, and said so; that the doctor could not have treated her properly without knowing what symptoms she felt, and that the question was, therefore, perfectly proper.

The Recorder said he would not strike out any evidence at that moment, but would take the matter under advisement, reserving to himself the right to strike out all the evidence given by Dr. Bullman in reference to Mrs. Bliss's communications to Dr. O'Sullivan, when the line of conduct which had been indicated to him as proper by the Court.

Dr. Bullman, when the question was put to him, again replied that Mrs. Bliss had told him: "I have eaten some clam chowder; I am dying from poison."

Mr. Brooke asked that the clause, "I am dying from poison," should be stricken out.

The Recorder said he would grant Mr. Brooke's motion unless the Assistant District Attorney would undertake in a subsequent part of the trial to prove the statement as a dying declaration.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre refusing to sanction this undertaking, the Recorder ordered the clause to be stricken out.

The Recorder then said that it had occurred to him that in the strictness of a capital trial the question, "What had Mrs. Bliss eaten?" was not proper.

Mr. Brooke at once jumped to his feet and said: "I move, your Honor, to strike out all the testimony which refers to what Mrs. Bliss had eaten.

"The motion is granted," said the Recorder.

Dr. O'Sullivan attempted to put the question in another way, but an objection from Mr. Brooke brought out a peremptory instruction from the Recorder to the jury to pay no attention to Dr. O'Sullivan's question or to the fact that Mr. Brooke objected to a reply to it.

Dr. O'Sullivan asked the witness some questions about the state of Mrs. Bliss's heart, and elicited the information that it was normal.

Some of Mrs. Bliss's Symptoms.

Dr. Bullman said he had asked Mrs. Bliss about her previous health. Mr. Brooke objected to her reply, as it was only conversation. The Recorder sustained the objection.

Mr. McIntyre pleaded that he wanted this answer for his hypothetical question for experts. The Recorder remained fixed in his opinion.

"You didn't see her eat clam chowder?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan.

"I object," said Mr. Brooke.

"Objection sustained," said the Recorder, without hesitation.

"I must have some landmarks about her illness—the beginning and end of it," said Dr. O'Sullivan. Then he asked a question containing the word "material," as a substitute for clam chowder. Mr. Brooke made the usual motion, which was granted by the Recorder.

Dr. O'Sullivan, with an ill concealed effort to hide his chagrin, asked what medical tests Dr. Bullman had made. The doctor said he had examined the secretions without finding anything unusual. He gathered from his examination and from what he had been told that Mrs. Bliss was suffering from gastritis.

Dr. Bullman said that he ordered Mrs. Bliss twelve powders made up of bismuth, bicarbonate of soda, and morphine. He also gave her hypodermic injections of morphine and atropine. He visited Mrs. Bliss a second time at 8 o'clock. Her mental condition was better—that was, she was calmer—but her physical prostration had increased, and she seemed to have suffered from shock.

"You say that she was calm at your second visit. What was her mental condition at the time of your first visit?"

"She was extremely nervous, owing to her fright and fear and suspicion more than to her physical condition."

"I move that everything after the word nervous be stricken out," said Mr. Brooke.

"Strike it out," said the Recorder.

Dr. Bullman said that on his second visit he found that none of the powders which he had ordered had been taken by Mrs. Bliss. At this second visit her feet and hands were cold and clammy, her heart was feeble, and she had all the evidences of a great shock. He found that the symptoms pointed toward the presence of an irritant poison, and his treatment from this time on was directed to sustaining life.

"Did you notice anything wrong with the eyes?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan.

"They shrank from the light," was Dr. Bullman's reply.

"What did you prescribe for her on your second visit?"

"I gave her whisky, digitalis, and some powders to restore the circulation."

The third time Dr. Bullman called, Mrs. Bliss was dead. He said that he went personally for the undertaker and returned with him, giving him some instructions about the body.

Mr. O'Sullivan tried to get the instructions which Dr. Bullman gave before the jury, but Mr. Brooke objected to every attempt, and the Recorder sustained him in each case.

The undertaker and himself, Dr. Bullman said, locked the door of the room where the body lay, and saw that the windows were bolted. By Dr. Bullman's direction, the undertaker took charge of a piece of lemon pie and some bottles of medicine. The body was not embalmed.

Dr. Bullman Cross-Examined.

Dr. Bullman was present at the autopsy. His attention was attracted by the condition of the stomach, which was highly congested and inflamed, indicating the effect of an irritant poison. He said that arsenic would have caused death in that manner.

Dr. O'Sullivan asked the witness if he had been at autopsies where the cause of death was by an irritant poison to a certainty. Dr. Bullman said that he had, and that he was competent to tell the cause of death in Mrs. Bliss's case. This cause was gastritis, due to an irritant poison, he declared.

Mr. Brooke began the cross-examination of Dr. Bullman about noon.

Q.—Doctor, when did you say you graduated? A.—1891, in the University of New-York.

Q.—How long had you been practicing? A.—Three years.

Q.—How long had you been located there? A.—Since 1893.

Q.—Tell the jury how many cases of acute gastritis you had treated prior to being called in to see Mrs. Bliss. A.—That is a very hard question to answer.

Q.—How many?

The doctor fenced with this question, saying that such cases were very frequent in Summer. Mr. Brooke asked him if he had ever seen a hundred. Then he asked him if he had ever personally attended ten cases of acute gastritis. The doctor gave no direct answer.

Mr. Brooke read a passage from Osler's Practice of Medicine, showing that acute gastritis occurred at all ages and at all times, from too much or too little food, from alcohol, from foods which have begun to ferment, and at the outset of many of the infectious fevers. He asked Dr. Bullman was that a good account of gastritis.

Dr. O'Sullivan objected on the ground that Mr. Brooke was confounding acute gastritis with gastric catarrh.

Mr. Brooke denied this charge, and offerred Dr. O'Sullivan the book to prove what he said. Dr. O'Sullivan refused to take the book, but repeated his charge.

Mr. Brooke resumed his reading of the account of acute gastritis, and gave, among others, the symptoms which appeared in the case of Mrs. Bliss when Dr. Bullman was first called in to see her. He asked Dr. Bullman if he recognized the symptoms read as similar to those which he found in Mrs. Bliss.

The witness fenced with this question, and Mr. Brooke finally asked him specifically if vomiting, eructations, and clamminess of extremities were present.

Dr. Bullman, forced by the Recorder, at last said they were.

"Was there an increase of saliva?"

"Not in Mrs. Bliss's mouth, but there was saliva in the basin."

Mr. Brooke read one symptom of acute gastritis after another out of the text-book and forced Dr. Bullman to answer each question in the affirmative.

Dr. Bullman said the first time he saw Mrs. Bliss her temperature was normal, and the second time that it was below the normal.

Mr. Brooke asked him how many cases of patients' temperature he remembered in August, 1895.

"But I copied out Mrs. Bliss's case next day," said the witness.

"Let me see it," said Mr. Brooke.

The witness handed it over, and Mr. Brooke had it marked in evidence in spite of Dr. O'Sullivan's protest.

"How many times, to return to our original question," said Mr. Brooke, "have you seen cases of gastritis as its symptoms are given in the authorities I have read to you?"

The witness said that he might have seen 500 cases of gastritis. He was satisfied that his first diagnosis of Mrs. Bliss's case was a correct one. He stayed with his patient about three-quarters of an hour, and then went to the druggist to have a prescription made up.

"When you left there, did you think the woman was in imminent danger of death?"

"I did not."

"In the case of an irritant poison, you would not order a mustard plaster to be placed on the stomach?"

"I might order mustard internally."

"But not externally?"

"I might, to stop the vomiting."

Questions of Poisons and Antidotes.

Mrs. Fleming came into the courtroom after recess wearing her usual air of impassiveness. Her half-sister, Florence Bliss, engaged in conversation for a few moments with one of the junior counsel for the defense, and then whispered the result to Mrs. Fleming, who smiled brightly, as if the news, whatever it was, carried encouragement with it.

Mr. Brooke resumed the cross-examination of Dr. Bullman. He first asked the witness what was his object in administering a hypodermic injection of morphine.

"The symptoms," said Dr. Bullman.

"Is morphine an antidote for any irritant poison?"

The doctor remained silent.

"You also gave digitalis and whisky. Are these antidotes to any irritant poison?"

"No."

"Did you not give these drugs to regulate the heart's action?"

"Yes."

Mr. Brooke asked the witness to write out the first prescription which he gave Mrs. Bliss. Dr. O'Sullivan handed Dr. Bullman a pad of yellow paper for the purpose, and he wrote it with a pencil, holding the pad on his knee.

"For what form of irritant poison is bismuth an antidote?" asked Mr. Brooke.

Dr. Bullman fenced with the question, and Dr. O'Sullivan, coming to his relief, suggested that the question should be, "In what stage, &c."

The witness explained that it was useful to coat the stomach and reduce the inflammation.

"How many times have you in your practice administered bismuth as an antidote for irritant poisoning?"

Dr. Bullman said that he knew of one case which was the subject of a coroner's inquest. Mr. Brooke pressed him to give the name of this case, but the doctor declined to, on the ground that it would be a breach of professional etiquette. The Recorder afterward ruled that the witness need not answer this question.

"In how many cases of ptomaine poisoning did you use bismuth as an antidote?"

"I have used it right along."

Mr. Brooke at last got from the witness that bismuth was useful, according to medical authorities, for cases of gastric irritation due to ptomaines. The witness named three authorities in support of this view. Mr. Brooke turned swiftly around and asked Dr. Bullman if he knew any medical authority in favor of the use of any form of bismuth as an antidote for any kind of mineral poisoning.

The witness's answer to this question could not be heard.

"What kind of poison is arsenic?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"An irritant poison."

"Is it mineral or vegetable?"

"Mineral."

Mr. Brooke next went into the uses of bicarbonate of soda as an antidote for poisoning. The witness said it was an antidote for poisoning by acids.

Dr. Bullman said that he got his tablet containing morphine and atropine from his pocket case, which he used in making a solution for the hypodermic injection for Mrs. Bliss. The doctor admitted that he had also in his pockets at the same time tablets of apomorphia, the effect of which is to produce violent vomiting. The doctor said he was sure that he had not mistaken apomorphia for morphine in selecting the tablet.

Doctor's Course Under Review.

Mr. Brooke wished to refer to "Blythe on Poisons." Dr. O'Sullivan appealed to the Recorder to protect the witness from being confronted with a work on pure chemistry, as he was only a general practitioner, and not an expert.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," quoted Mr. Brooke after Dr. O'Sullivan had finished.

Mr. Brooke next read from "Blythe on Poisons" and from "Osler on the Practice of Medicine," to show that in case of arsenic poisoning the first thing to be done was to promote vomiting and to give milk and eggs. He asked Dr. Bullman if he had promoted vomiting.

The doctor said that he had not, and finally admitted that he had not diagnosed the case as one of irritant poisoning at his first visit at all, but as one of acute gastritis. It was at his second visit that he ordered milk and eggs to be given.

"Which symptoms are the more characteristic in cases of irritant poisoning—the earlier or the later?"

"They are all characteristic," replied Dr. Bullman.

"That is not my question," said Mr. Brooke, and he repeated what he had first said.

The doctor said that sometimes the earlier symptoms and sometimes the later symptoms were the more characteristic.

By reference to Dr. Bullman's testimony given at the Coroner's inquest, it was brought out that he had then said that he could not tell what the cause of death was beyond acute gastritis, and that it was on that account that he placed the matter in the hands of the Coroner.

After Dr. Bullman had seen Mrs. Bliss a second time he prescribed tablets of nitroglycerine. Mr. Brooke was very curious to find out why the witness had given this drug. The reply was that it was to check the tenseness of the arteries. Then Mr. Brooke read from Prof. Vaughn's book on ptomaine poisoning, showing that the symptoms of arsenical and ptomaine poisoning were in many respects alike.

Dr. O'Sullivan objected to questions along this line, because the witness was not an expert. The Recorder sustained him in his objection.

Dr. Bullman said that he had seen a dozen cases of arsenical poisoning, either in hospitals or at autopsies. Mr. Brooke asked him if he knew the difference between the administration of arsenic before death and after death.

The witness said he did, and that in the cases of some of the autopsies, he had previously seen the patients alive, known to be suffering from arsenical poisoning. In one case of arsenical poisoning which he had attended since he left college he did not give bismuth or use the stomach pump.

"You know Mrs. Van Norden?"

"Yes."

"Do you remember after the death of Mrs. Bliss saying to Mrs. Van Norden that the cause of death was heart failure?"

"I do not."

"Do you remember saying to Mr. Bliss and Mrs. Leonard that the cause of death was heart failure?"

"I do not."

These two questions were subsequently withdrawn, after objection had been made to them.

The question of the pitcher was then taken up. Dr. Bullman said he had seen crystals in the bottom of the pitcher. From their size they looked more like sugar than salt. There was another substance in the pitcher resembling a piece of clam, but the witness could not swear positively that it was clam.

Turning to the autopsy, Dr. Bullman said that Dr. O'Hanlon made it while he was present. The undertaker and the police officer were the only other persons present. Dr. O'Hanlon took out the stomach, first poured its contents into a bottle and then put the stomach itself into his valise.

He Tells of the Autopsy.

The heart was taken out, examined, and put back into the body. The same course was followed with all the other organs. Dr. O'Hanlon had no microscope with him, and used his ordinary case of instruments. The whole autopsy lasted two hours from the beginning until the time the organs were restored to their places and the body sewed up for burial.

"Can you say from your professional skill whether or not the kidneys at that autopsy showed signs of chronic nephritis?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"There are many kinds of nephritis—that is a very broad term," was the answer.

"Then you cannot tell?" said Mr. Brooke.

"I object," said Dr. O'Sullivan.

The Recorder said the witness might give a categorical answer. Dr. Bullman, after several other questions, said he believed that the kidneys did show signs of chronic nephritis. Mr. Brooke turned to his favorite, "Osler on the Practice of Medicine," and showed that many of the symptoms of chronic nephritis resemble those which Mrs. Bliss had before her death.

Mr. Brooke finished his cross-examination at 4 o'clock, and Dr. O'Sullivan began his re-examination. He brought out from the witness the fact that he had communicated with the Coroner two hours after Mrs. Bliss's death.

"Why did you suggest a mustard plaster?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan.

Dr. Bullman attempted to give some conversation between himself and Mrs. Bliss, but Mr. Brooke objected, and Dr. O'Sullivan changed the question.

"What was your object in ordering a mustard plaster?"

"In order to get Mrs. Van Norden out of the room, so that Mrs. Bliss could communicate something privately to me."

Mr. Brooke objected strongly to the introduction of this question and answer, but was overruled by the Recorder.

Before Dr. Bullman left the stand, Mr. McIntyre arose and said that the People proposed to introduce the dying declaration of Mrs. Bliss, through Dr. Bullman, at a later stage of the case. He mentioned this fact so that Mr. Brooke might not be able to object to the recall of Dr. Bullman when the time came.

Dr. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's physician who made the autopsy, was the next witness. Examined by Dr. O'Sullivan, he said that he had made inquiries of Dr. Bullman as to the cause of the death of Mrs. Bliss when they were jointly about to hold an autopsy on the body.

Describing what he found at the autopsy, Dr. O'Hanlon said he found the lungs oedematous, calcareous deposits on the aortic valve of the heart, the liver and spleen normal, and the kidneys shrunk to much smaller than the usual size. The stomach, to which his attention had been directed, showed signs of violent inflammation.

The trial was then adjourned until today, Dr. O'Hanlon being still on the witness stand under direct examination.

LONG LEASE SETTLES THE TROUBLE.

American Surety Company to Have the Schermerhorn Building.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the American Surety Company yesterday an agreement between that corporation and John Jacob Astor was ratified, by which the Surety Company takes a ninety-nine year lease of the Schermerhorn Building at an annual rental of $75,000.

This agreement has been under consideration for several weeks. It was framed soon after Mr. Astor's representative complained that the broad cornice of the Surety Company's twenty-two story building, recently completed at Broadway and Pine Streets, projected considerably over the wall line of the Schermerhorn Building. This latter structure, which was erected by the Astor estate about ten years ago, is eight stories high. It adjoins the Surety Company's building on the south and on the west, being shaped like the letter T, with a frontage of twenty-five feet on Broadway, and frontages of about ten feet each on Pine and Wall Streets.

Mr. Astor regarded the projection of the Surety Company's cornice an encroachment upon his property rights. He caused plans to be filed for the addition of fifteen or more stories to the Schermerhorn Building. The carrying out of such plans would have shut off all light and air from the southern and western exposures of the new Surety Building. The contract entered into yesterday settles all difficulties. It takes effect immediately, and the occupants of the offices in the Schermerhorn Building are now tenants of the American Surety Company.

COL. WARING THANKS HIS MEN.

Proud of the Showing They Made on Parade—The Special Awards.

Col. G. E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, issued the following announcement yesterday under the caption of General Order No. 13, complimenting his subordinates for their showing in the parade of Tuesday:

To the Members of the Department of Street Cleaning:

I desire to express my most sincere thanks to every man in the department for the splendid success of the parade. Such a brilliant result could not have been secured without the cordial co-operation of all, men and officers. The effect of our success on the department itself will be permanent. An organization in which all have once united their efforts for the general good is sure to grow better and better as time goes on. The effect on the public has been marvelous. Those who came to scoff remained to praise. The Department of Street Cleaning has lifted itself out of comparative obscurity, and has become a prime favorite with the people of all classes. Henceforth it will be a proud thing to be connected with it in any capacity.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR., Commissioner.

The Commissioner announces awards as follows:

For the best turnout of sweepers, to District No. 11; Herman Triest, District Superintendent.

For the best turnout of carts, to Stable G; Michael Herlihy foreman.

For the best representative cart, Cart No. 711, Stable G, driven by James Giblin.

BATHS FOR THE PEOPLE

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE QUESTION HELD BY THE MAYOR.

Projects Recommended by the Special Committee That He Appointed Are Considered and the Plans Discussed—Those Opposed to the Building in Tompkins Square Are to be Heard Before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing in the Council Chamber of the Aldermen yesterday on the matter of baths and lavatories recommended by his special committee. The hearing did not take the form of a controversy.

The committee had recommended that a public bath, to cost $150,000 be erected in Tompkins Square, and that lavatories be built under Mall Street and under Greeley Square.

There is much opposition on the part of people living in the vicinity of Tompkins Square to the use of any part of that park for any other than park purposes. This opposition was represented at the hearing by the Rev. Dr. McSweeny of St. Brigid's Church, by Alderman Oakley, and Assemblyman Fritz of the Fourteenth Assembly District.

The Mayor said that those in opposition would be heard when the matter came up before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, so the fight that is to be made against the Tompkins Square site did not develop yesterday.

A canvas for the display of stereopticon views covered the desk of the President of the board when the hearing began in the Council Chamber. The opening speech in favor of the plans of the Mayor's committee was made by Commissioner of Public Works Collis. He said that the people of the city owed Mayor Strong a debt of gratitude in inaugurating the system of public baths. The Mayor then complimented his commit ee highly for the work which it had done.

William Gaston Hamilton, who is Chairman of the Mayor's committee, described its work and said that this was the beginning of the establishment of a regular and general plan of baths for the city, and he added that the committee would like to establish eleven bathhouses and several lavatories.

Mayor Strong introduced John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities, who told of the beneficial work that has been done by St. John's Guild in teaching the people the rules conducive to cleanliness.

The Mayor also introduced Dr. Moreau Morris of his committee. He said that Dr. Morris would give a "rehash of the various baths and systems." The big crowd that was present laughed very heartily at this way of putting it. Dr. Morris read a carefully prepared paper on the value of bathing as a preventive or diseases.

Dr. William Howe Tolman, Secretary of the Mayor's committee, addressed the meeting on the general subject of baths, and he illustrated his talk with scores of stereopticon views. He began with a description of the Roman baths of Nero and Diocletian. Then he told of the baths provided in this city by the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and other organizations. He also showed views of some of the English baths.

Views of the People's, the Baron de Hirsch, and the Riverside Baths were shown. Dr. Tolman was rather of the opinion that swimming pools in bathhouses were good things, although, he said, some of his associates did not agree with him in this. Dr. Tolman said the proposed Tompkins Square bath, which will be of Italian architecture and a picturesque building, will have seventy-eight rain-water sprays, and will permit the bathing of many thousand people every year.

The speaker presented striking views from the lower east side, showing the filth, the lack of ventilation, and utter disregard of the people for sanitation. Mr. Tolman said these people do not bathe because they have no opportunity or facilities, and he urged that the question of public baths be agitated more as a question of civic economy, if for no other reason.

Mayor Strong expressed great gratification over the work that had been done, and in adjourning the meeting he announced that further discussion on the subject would be had before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

DIPLOMAS FOR TRAINED NURSES.

Thirty-three Young Women Graduates of Mount Sinai School.

At the graduatin exercises of the Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses last night, thirty-three young women, who had taken the two years' course, and had successfully passed the examination, received diplomas.

The exercises took place at the school, 149 East Sixty-seventh Street, and were presided over by Isaac Wallach, the President of Mount Sinai Hospital. The graduates, wearing the distinctive garb of the trained nurse, were grouped before the platform in the main hall of the school building, which was handsomely decorated.

Among the visitors present were Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court, Dr. Alfred Meyer, Dr. J. Brietauer, Isaac Stern, Max Nathan, L. M. Hornthal, David Wile, Emanuel Marx, and M. Warley Platzek.

Justice Barrett made an address, in which he spoke of the great good which had been done to suffering humanity by the trained nurse. He said the three great qualifications which should characterize women who take up the work are sound health, unblemished reputation, and superior education, and during their career in behalf of the sick and suffering they should be animated by courage, loyalty, and obedience.

Dr. Alfred Meyer, the Chairman of the Medical Board of the school, delivered the address to the graduates, giving them advice as to their duties and privileges. Miss Annie Anderson read the valedictory address, and Isaac Wallach presented the diplomas, badges, and souvenirs. Each graduate received a diploma, the gold badge of the school, and, as a souvenir, a pocket case of instruments necessary for her calling. The graduates were:

Lillian Fewtrell, Ingoreth Haldane, Jennie Florence Perry, Hilda Annie Austin, Rose Louise Valentine, Madge Brithilda Fraser, Ethel Helen Bauder, Goldie Biddle, Florence Mary Parker, Laura Luella Bates, Margaret Hynes, Elizabeth Hayman, Anna Gertrude Friedman, Teressa Emmeline Taylor, Grace Laura Thomson, Mary Fraser, Esther Walters, Laura Brook, Clara Louise Schodts, Sarah Morrow Thompson, Agnes Winifred Marlow, Josephine Katherine Feldman, Pauline Seixas, Emily Elliot Murphy, Maude Augusta Corsa, Louise Effrat, Mary Eugenia Lerch, Erma Louise Eberhardt, Christine Hansis, Emma Bayard Selig, Annie Anderson, Elizabeth Sherratt, and Mary J. Humphrey.

BERG TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

He Was the Insane Finlander Who Shot His Friend Dunnem.

Edward Berg, the insane Finlander who on Tuesday morning shot and dangerously wounded his friend, Frank Dunnem, and subsequently fired on Patrolman Gray of the Church Street Station, hanged himself in his cell in the Tombs Tuesday night. He had been committed without bail to await the result of the wound which he had inflicted on his friend.

Although he seemed to have fully recovered his senses when he was sent to prison, yet he was very despondent and wept while being locked up. He appeared to be worried over the fear that his friend would die. On entering his cell, he threw himself on the cot and remained there all day, and refused to eat the food that was supplied.

Notwithstanding the condition of the prisoner, no particular attention was paid to him by the attendants. Keeper Graley at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, on passing the cell occupied by Berg, saw him apparently asleep. The next time the keeper passed he found Berg dead and hanging to the gas bracket. He had used his necktie to strangle himself. An investigation of the circumstances surrounding the suicide will be made by the Commissioner of Correction and Coroner Hoeber.

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A UNION AS TO DELEGATES.

State Democracy Men to be Sent to Saratoga and Chicago.

That an understanding has been reached between the leaders of the State Democracy and the leaders of Tammany Hall, so far as a union in the Saratoga and Chicago Conventions is concerned, is no longer doubted by the politicians. As stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, there will be in the delegation to Saratoga and in the delegation to Chicago a fair sprinkling of Democrats who have formerly opposed Tammany.

Politicians of the Tammany order are declaring that hereafter there is to be only one Democratic organization in this city, but, as nearly as can be ascertained, the present partly formed alliance between Tammany and its old opponents is based wholly on the necessity of sending delegates to Chicago who will fight vigorously and effectively for sound money. Whether the alliance will be continued in State affairs, and especially in local affairs, is another matter.

It is known that John C. Sheehan has had a belief that an understanding might be arrived at between Tammany and the State Democrats that would result at least in harmony at both the Democratic State and National Conventions. To this end he has consulted with Corporation Counsel Scott and is understood to have had some correspondence with ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild. Mr. Sheehan was Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission for several years, while Mr. Scott was one of the Aqueduct Commissioners. It is known that Mr. Sheehan wants Mr. Scott sent as a delegate to Chicago, and Mr. Scott undoubtedly will accept if he is nominated.

When Mr. Scott was asked yesterday about the reports that there will be harmony this year, so far as delegates are concerned, he said:

"The State Democracy has decided not to elect any delegates to the National Convention, and I understand that there is a disposition on the part of Tammany Hall to name some of the members of our organization as delegates. I do not know the names of the men they have under consideration, but if I am elected I will serve.

"We want to send a delegation to Chicago this year that will show to the convention and the country that the Democrats of New-York are united for sound money. That is the one great issue in this campaign, and on that question we must present a solid front. Our organization will not nominate candidates for the Assembly this year. There is an important National and State election to be held, and it is no time for divisions and local fights. In my opinion, there will be only one Democratic candidate for the Assembly in each district next Fall."

It is stated that there will be three or four prominent State Democrats in the delegation to Chicago from this city, and many more to the Saratoga Convention. If the State Democrats put no Assembly candidates in the field in this city this Fall, the result probably will be that about thirty Democrats will be elected to the Assembly from this city, and not more. Among the men who are likely to be elected as delegates to Chicago are Francis M. Scott, ex-Mayor Grant, John D. Crimmins, ex-Mayor Gilroy, Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court, Frederic R. Coudert, John C. Sheehan, and ex-Senator John Fox.

MEN TO PREACH THE GOSPEL.

Graduates in Theology at the Episcopal General Seminary.

The annual commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church took place yesterday in the Memorial Chapel of the Good Shepherd, in the seminary grounds, at Ninth Avenue and West Twentieth Street.

The exercises began with the processional hymn, "Holy, Holy, Holy!" and a short service followed, after which essays were read by members of the graduating class.

At the conclusion of the services in the chapel there was an informal dinner at which Dean Hoffman, Bishop Coxe, and Bishop Potter made addresses. The graduates were:

Floyd Appleton of the Diocese of New-York, William Osborn Baker, Diocese of New-Jersey; Murray Bartlett, Diocese of New-York; Charles Lewis Biggs, Diocese of New-York; George Robert Brush, Diocese of Western New-York; William Hilton Butts, Diocese of Central Pennsylvania; Charles Blake Carpenter, Diocese of New-York; Marcus Hobson Carroll, Diocese of New-York; Warren Kelfer Chandler, Diocese of New-York; Charles Fiske, Diocese of New-Jersey; Appleton Grannis, Diocese of Newark; Henry Pomeroy Hopton, Diocese of Long Island; Shirley Carter Hughson, Diocese of South Carolina; Charles Samuel Hutchinson, Diocese of Massachusetts; Charles Judd, Diocese of Connecticut; Arthur Franklin Lewis, Diocese of Montana; Mach Chase Mayo, Diocese of Connecticut; William Russell McKim, Diocese of Nebraska; William Douglas Bentley MacNeil, Diocese of Albany; Henry Mesler, Diocese of New-York; John Orson Miller, Diocese of Michigan; Josiah M. Neifert, Diocese of Central Pennsylvania; Oliver Shaw Newell, Diocese of Albany; Reginald Pearce, Diocese of Rhode Island; Hamilton Bancker Phelps, Diocese of New-York; Richard Duffield Pope, Diocese of New-York; Hugo Ridan, Diocese of Missouri; Maximilian Wilhelm Schneeweiss, Diocese of New-Jersey; Leander Robert Sheffield, Diocese of Wyoming and Idaho; Francis Campbell Steinmetz, Diocese of Pennsylvania; Robert Nelson Turner, Diocese of Rhode Island; Francis Samuel White, Diocese of Western New-York; Erskine Wright, Diocese of Pennsylvania.

For the degree of Bachelor in Divinity there were the Rev. Arthur Whipple Jenks, instructor at Nashotah House, Wis.; the Rev. Lester Bradner, curate Church of the Ascension, New-York; the Rev. Robert Bootman Kimber, rector Trinity Church, Seymour, Conn.; the Rev. Thomas Lawrence Thomas Cole, Fellow Church University Board of Regents; the Rev. Clarence Morton Murray, curate Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. Reese Scott, curate Church of the Transfiguration, New-York; the Rev. William John Wright, missionary at Colfax, Washington.

HANNAH STRONG'S WILL SUSTAINED

She Was Known in New-Rochelle as the "Blue Woman."

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 27.—The will of Hannah Strong, formerly of New-Rochelle, has been admitted to probate. Miss Strong was an eccentric woman. In New-Rochelle she was known as the "Blue Woman." When she was a girl her mother made a mistake in administering medicine. Instead of giving the proper prescription, she administered nitrate of silver. The girl recovered, but her flesh had a bluish tint, which remained throughout life. Miss Strong, early in life, came into possession of property at New-Rochelle, and lived secluded until her death.

The will was drawn Oct. 30, 1894. The estate was valued at about $12,000. She gave $500 to Trinity Church, at New-Rochelle, on condition that her burial plot is maintained in order, and $500 to an old woman named Barrett, who cared for her during the last years of her life. The rest of the estate, real and personal, is devised to John J. Carle of New-York, a friend of the deceased. Miss Strong had two brothers, Edward and Albert, who live in New-York, and a nephew, Edward S. Burtis, but none of these is mentioned in the will. They contested the will, claiming undue influence and incapability.

Miss Strong used but one room in her house at New-Rochelle, and, although the entire house was extensively furnished, her furniture at the time of her death had never been used. Miss Strong was found dead in bed. She was eighty-five years old when she died.

Fancy Ginghams

Among these

We are showing a very attractive assortment of Crepey looking materials in soft shades of Gray, Helio, Pink, Blue and Green. A large variety of regular Ginghams in all the desirable colors with White Lace Insertion stripes. Scotch Tartans and other fancy Checks. Silk Ginghams from 75c. down to 25c. a yard, and many other very desirable novelty Ginghams.

Registered Trade Mark.

James McCutcheon & Co.

"THE LINEN STORE,"

14 West Twenty-third St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace will be prepared to entertain 10,000 people, with special programmes from noon to midnight, on Memorial Day. The Roof Garden will open for the first time, its performers including Bettina Gerard, Joe Flynn, Gertrude Rutledge, Eleanor Falk, Warren and Craigg of "Widow Jones" company, Bruns, Nina and Perry; Capitola Urline, Simonds and Holloway, and Albini, king of cards. In the auditorium in the evening will be performed a grand ballet, from Ponchielli's opera "La Gioconda," arranged by Signor Albertieri, of the Metropolitan Opera House, with new costumes by Mme. V. Ellero. Other features will include the Jacley-Rostons, Ross and Fenton, Watson and Hutchings, the Russian Quadrille Dancers, and George Lockhart's comedy elephants.

—Grace L. Reals, an actress, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Fred C. Whitney, theatrical manager. Miss Reals alleges a contract with the defendant to perform in "Rob Roy" for the season of 1895 at a salary of $75 a week for thirty-four weeks. She says that she was not allowed to carry out her part of the contract. Whitney denies that Miss Reals was willing to perform her part of the contract, in that she failed to appear at rehearsals, as required by the contract.

—While a number of the residents of Bedford Park were in Potter Place Sunday last a quarrel arose between John Hackermaster and James Reynolds. William H. Lafferty, who lives in Rockfield Street, Bedford Park, interfered to prevent trouble. He took hold of Reynolds to lead him away, when Hackermaster struck him on the head with a baseball bat. He was taken to his home unconscious. Hackermaster escaped and is still at large. Lafferty is in a dangerous condition.

—Three contracts for paving with asphalt were awarded by Commissioner of Public Works Collis yesterday. They were as follows: The Boulevard, from Ninety-second Street to One Hundred and Sixth Street, at $2.98 a square yard, to the California Asphalt Company; Forty-sixth Street, from Sixth to Eighth Avenue, and Forty-fourth Street, from Sixth to Eleventh Avenue, to the Barber Company, at $2.93 a square yard. A fifteen-year guarantee goes with the contracts.

—Canary & Lederer will

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"REAR TENEMENTS" TO GO

THE BOARD OF HEALTH BEGINS ACTION FOR THEIR DEMOLITION.

The Occupants of Five Groups of Houses in Mott, West, and Baxter Streets Ordered to Leave Them by June 2—The Buildings Dilapidated and Unfit for Human Habitation—The "Old Brewery" Among the Condemned Structures.

The Board of Health has at last taken action toward enforcing the law for the demolition of those curses to indigent human beings which are known as "rear tenements."

The law went into effect within a few days of a year ago.

At a meeting of the board on Tuesday an order was adopted directing the departure, on or before June 2, 1896, of all persons in the following rear buildings, and if they are satisfied that destruction is necessary they are to decide in one of three ways:

(1) If the compensation is to be based on rental, it shall be only for the rental of the building, and not of the ground; (2) the amount of the compensation may be estimated "as the value of the building if it had been put into a sanitary condition, or into reasonably good repair, after deducting the estimated expense of putting it into such condition"; or (3) the amount of compensation may be based simply on the value of the materials of the buildings.

Thus an owner may be awarded either, say, $50 for the value of the building material or a much greater amount as the principal invested in rentals.

From the information furnished to it—as the result of investigations of the buildings involved in these five procedures—by Registers of Records and Sanitary and Medical Inspectors, the Board of Health seems to have good evidence. The average annual death rates in the last five years in the five groups of buildings are stated to have been 35.87, 32.50, 39.73, 32.41, and 23.73. All except the latter, it will be seen, are far above the general death rate of the city.

The front and rear five-story brick tenements from 308 to 316 Mott Street are adjoined on the north and south by three-story tenements, and on the east by a school, a church, and tenement houses. It is stated that the rear houses are occupied by 20 families, or 110 persons, while 30 families, or 150 persons, occupy the front houses, making, altogether, 260 persons. The air space between the front and rear buildings is only 6 feet 10 inches wide.

"In the cellars under the rear houses," say Sanitary Inspector John Sullivan and Medical Sanitary Inspector E. F. Hurd, "are situated the water-closet accommodations for all these people." These places are stated to be ventilated through the narrow opening between the front and rear houses. The absence of sunlight and fresh air in both front and rear houses cannot, it is declared, be too forcibly emphasized. On the third floors were found lights burning in living rooms at 3 o'clock P. M. of a clear day.

The front and rear houses from 240 to 254 Mott Street are stated to be more than seventy years old, and "dilapidated, unshackle, filthy structures." They are used by forty families, all Italians. "Each family occupies two small rooms, with space for but one bed. Yet one of the basement apartments of two rooms is occupied by seven persons of both sexes."

"Old houses, originally built for 'model tenements.'" These are 36 and 36½ Baxter Street. In them are thirty Italians. Offensive odors, due to defective sewerage; lack of air, and filthy walls and ceilings are among the conditions of the rear houses described.

Into a space four feet wide between the front and rear houses, at 21 West Street, are thrown, it is declared, refuse and offensive matter, and the sinks in the yard are within two feet of sleeping and living rooms. The "Old Brewery," 22 and 24 Baxter Street, the front and rear of which are ordered to be vacated, has as occupants seventy-one adults and forty-five children, all Italians. The houses are said to have been built in 1820 and 1830. Filth, vermin, neglect, and decay are asserted to be apparent on every side.

Tenements at 308 to 316 Mott Street.

Only Six Feet and Ten Inches of Air Space Between the Front and Rear Houses.

yesterday those affected were receiving notices:

On lots at 308, 310, 312, 314, and 316 Mott Street, F. Dassori of 250 Union Street, Brooklyn, owner; 246, 248, 250, and 252 Mott Street, Timothy Harrison of 531 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; 36 and 36½ Baxter Street, Antonio Cunio of 28 Mulberry Street, owner; 21 West Street, M. J. Adrian of 472 Grand Street, owner; rear and front of 22 and 24 Baxter Street, known as the "Old Brewery," William Fischer of 199 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, "agent and responsible."

The reason given for this action is that the buildings "are unfit, and not reasonably capable of being made fit, for human habitation," because of lack of ventilation, existence of nuisances likely to cause sickness, and of dangers to life by occupancy.

It now remains to be seen whether the courts will confirm and uphold the course of the board in one or more of these five procedures; whether, for instance, the board's allegations are justifiable, and, if they are, what compensation the owners of such buildings shall receive. There is every reason to expect that those interested in these houses of misery and death will start, either individually or collectively, a desperate fight against the constitutionality of the law; and if it is declared Constitutional, will seek compensation that would seriously affect the city's treasury.

The law provides—if it is proved in court, that the destruction of these buildings is necessary—for the appointment by the Court of Commissioners to decide upon the compensation. These Commissioners will receive evidence as to the condition of the

A Case of Mistaken Identity.

The case of Charles W. Hill, who was recently arrested by Detective Patrick Connors of the Oak Street Precinct on a charge of bookmaking, was considered by the Grand Jury. After careful investigation into all the facts no indictment was found and Mr. Hill was honorably discharged. The case was one of mistaken identity.

IMPISH FLORENCE BROCK

THE GIRL WHO TRIED HER HAND AT ROBBERY A "TERROR."

Her Mother Is an Invalid, and She Has Run Wild—One of Her Pranks to Go Begging Barefooted—Not to be Seen Yesterday, but Her Father Says She Will Be Produced When Wanted—Miss Georgiana's Part in the Affair.

Florence Brock, whose kleptomania or serious prankishness brought about on Tuesday the arrest of herself and her sister, Georgiana, for robbing Mrs. Breck P. Trowbridge of 331 West Seventy-first Street of part of her wedding outfit, worth more than $1,000, was sequestered yesterday. Her father, Henry Brock, President of the Brock Commercial Company of 271 Broadway, at his home, 339 West Seventy-first Street, said last evening that it was no one's business where Florence was—when he was required to produce her she would appear.

The detectives under Acting Capt. Vreedenburgh of the Twenty-fourth Precinct say Mrs. Trowbridge reported to them that Tuesday evening both of the defendant girls left their home carrying hand valises, as if going out of town.

Georgiana Brock was at her father's house last night, however. She would not, because of instructions from Mr. Brock, talk in any way of her sister or the charge against them. She appeared to suffer acutely, and lamented that because the police version of what had happened had been accepted she at least had been made to appear in a very unfavorable light.

Mr. Brock when he talked of his daughters and the charge against them was violently indignant. He said some of the stories of what had occurred were libelous and that suits would be instituted against several newspapers. He also said an outrage had been committed in his home during the afternoon. On the mantelpiece of the parlor was a photograph of Florence. A reporter for a sensational newspaper called. After he left, the portrait was missing, and a friend of the family told Mr. Brock that she met the reporter in the street and that he had the portrait in his hand and was examining it.

"If," said Mr. Brock, "a cut of that portrait is published every link of the chain of evidence to fortify criminal action will be complete."

Mr. Brock had barely patience to tell his side of the case, which he said would be amplified in a few days. Mrs. Brock has been an invalid for some time and unable to look after her children, three of whom are wild, harum scarum little folk. They are Florence, who is twelve years old, and so intractable that she would get into scrapes under the best of influences, and Rees and Harry, slips of boys, chummy with street urchins. Mrs. Brock recently submitted to a heroic surgical operation, and her fate is yet uncertain. The slightest excitement might kill her.

When Miss Georgiana knew of Florence's awful misdoing, her first thought was for her mother, and the absolute necessity of keeping her in ignorance of it, and trusting to time to remedy matters. Then came the detectives, and with them urgency of action.

"What would you or I have done?" asked Mr. Brock. "Well, just what you or I would have have done was just what a woman would not do. There's the story. The trunk containing the property of Mrs. Trowbridge and Mrs. Muser was sent to the Columbia storage warehouse as part of a crude plan to set all right without the mother getting one inkling of Florence's serious escapade. That's the whole story."

Mr. Trowbridge, whose offices as an architect are in the United Charities Building, said that he knew neither Miss Brock nor her sister, and first saw them in the Yorkville Police Court.

"I have been approached in no way," he continued, "by any one with a plea for lenity. While I am not vindicative or desirous of seeing young women or children punished, such a request now would be useless. The case is out of my hands. It is for the officials to act."

The detectives of the Twenty-fourth Precinct very cleverly found out how the robbery at Mrs. Trowbridge's was committed, recovered her property, and that of Mrs. Muser, and arrested the girls. But they erred, apparently, in emulating "Shirlock Holmes" by making Miss Brock's Oxford tie shoes fit traces on bedding, and on the roof between the Brock and Trowbridge houses. In the first place there is no fit, and in the second, they destroy their theory by their own admissions.

They say that when Florence was arrested she stoutly denied her guilt, but that when she knew that her sister was in custody she made a full confession. She said that to rob Mrs. Trowbridge she made six trips over the roof, getting on a bed to leave her room, and stepping on a bed to get into Mr. Trowbridge's.

Georgiana confronted her when she returned for the fifth time with property, and said that if she took all of it back she would not tell on her. Florence, however, was defiant, and went back for more, and when she returned Georgiana said that she would not say anything, but would get rid of the stolen things by sending them to a storage warehouse.

Many odd stories were told yesterday of Florence's pranks, eccentricities, and tomboy nature. She and her brothers, Rees and Harry, attend Public School No. 87, in West Seventy-seventh Street. Here they were regarded as the most intractable of the scholars. They were as wild as hawkes, on friendly terms with street arabs, and were often so unkempt and dirty that they were sent home with notes to be made more presentable.

Quite recently the boys took a letter to their teacher saying that their parents had sent it. It recited that by a decision of the family doctor they were withdrawn from the school to go into the country. They were excused. Two days after the teacher found them wallowing in gutter dust near the school. They were in the condition of sparrows while taking a dust bath in the sun. When the teacher demanded an explanation they whimpered and promised that if their mother was kept in ignorance of their playing hookey they would be at school the next day.

Florence now and then would go around barefooted and beg alms or bread, and tell touching stories of poverty and need. Only the other day, a Mrs. Palmer, who lives at 311 West Seventy-first Street, gave the wild little imp 5 cents, and half an hour later recognized her as she was balancing herself on a fence in the rear of her father's house.

Stories about blackmail, attempts to get money for "keeping the story out of the papers," and an endeavor to smother up the case at the Yorkville Police Court were not found to have any foundation yesterday.

Miss Georgiana Brock, who is tall, ladylike, and extremely pretty, is to marry E. W. Robinson, son of a United States Minister to Germany. Mr. Robinson was summoned to Elmira, and his fiancée sent his property to the Columbia Storage Warehouse. This was made a mystery of by the detectives.

CHILDREN WHO HAVE GONE WRONG.

Boys Confess to Burglary—The Case of the Girl Pickpockets.

Following the recent arrest of the three girl pickpockets and the nine-year-old Italian boy who stole several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry, comes the arrest of John Debarbera, ten years old, of 72 Thompson Street, on a charge of attempted burglary.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to force an entrance into the wholesale grocery house of the Compagnia Anonima, at 63 Thompson Street. Some one told the police that the would-be burglars were boys. Debarbera, whose reputation with the police had not been good, was at once suspected and arrested. He confessed and accused his brother Louis and several other boys of having been implicated in the wrongdoing. It is thought that the boys have been concerned in a number of small burglaries in the neighborhood.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Simms remanded Debarbera to the station house until to-morrow, in order that more evidence might be secured against him and that the other youthful criminals might be arrested.

Three prisoners, none of whom could have been more than eight years old, were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoners were William Kerrigan of 463 Columbus Avenue, Patrick O'Connor of 473 Columbus Avenue, and Kate Murray of 463 Columbus Avenue. Magistrate Crane discharged them on the recommendation of an agent of the Gerry society.

Rose and Rachel Bonath and Lena Rankat, the girl pickpockets who were arrested Sunday in Central Park, were again arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and again remanded, this time until to-day, when, it is said, Agent Schmidt of the Gerry society expects to bring to court the girl who, it is alleged, taught these and other girls to steal.

John Saunders, ten years old, of 202 Hester Street, and Alfred Gararia, nine, of 70 Baxter Street, were held for examination in the Centre Street Police Court by Magistrate Kudlich yesterday. A policeman of the Elizabeth Street Station discovered them in the basement of 244 Canal Street, occupied as a brass-fixings shop, during the morning.

The shop has been closed for some time, the former owners having sold out to a man who conducts a similar place just around the corner, in Centre Street. The boys had packed up a box of brass, together with two pair of old shoes. The lads confessed that on May 25 and 26 they broke into the place, each time stealing brass, which they sold.

A "COLONIAL WARS" MONUMENT.

The Society to Erect It on a Lake George Battlefield.

The committee appointed by the Society of Colonial Wars to erect a memorial at Lake George in commemoration of the victory won there Sept. 8, 1755, is sending out announcements to members of the society that it has been offered a desirable site for the proposed monument and asking subscriptions.

The battle referred to was won by Gen. William Johnson, in command of the Provincial forces, over the French and Canadians, under Baron Dieskau. Many of the Provincial officers were lost in the battle, and 500 of the French, with their General and other officers, were slain.

The site offered is on the old battlefield adjoining the military road of that time. It is on a bluff overlooking the lake, at a point where the monument, when erected, will be seen for a long distance. The road which passes around the site is included in the section reserved for a State park.

The committee proposes to have commemorative medals struck—to be made from old French cannon, and to be given to each subscriber of $5 or more.

The Chairman of the Lake George Memorial Committee is Howland Pell; the Secretary, Morris Patterson Ferris, 38 Park Row, and the Treasurer, Frederick Clarkson, 45 William Street, New-York.

Arrivals from Europe.

The White Star Line steamship Majestic arrived from Liverpool yesterday with 378 cabin and 964 steerage passengers. Among the saloon passengers were J. J. Van Alen, R. E. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable, A. M. Griswold, Surgeon Capt. R. E. Kelly, A. M. S.; M. R. Kernochan, R. W. Millbank, C. J. Morse, Howard J. Wyndham, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Wickliffe Yulee.

TOO MUCH RYE WHISKY

EASTERN DISTILLERIES MAY BE IDLE FOR A YEAR.

Manufacturers Appoint a Committee to Prepare a Resolution for a Temporary Suspension of Production After Sept. 1—The Demand by the Trade Decreased, Not the Consumption—Kentucky Distillers to Act Next Month.

The Eastern distillers propose to stop making rye whisky for a year from Sept. 1.

The supply is so much greater than the demand that the manufacturers believe the proposed action will be to the benefit of the trade, and that it will stimulate trade.

The fact that the supply is greater than the demand is attributed to overproduction during the last five or six years, rather than to any decrease in consumption. The average quantity of rye whisky produced annually by the distilleries which it is proposed to close temporarily is in round numbers 6,000,000 gallons. There are now in bond from these same distilleries about 20,000,000 gallons.

The eastern distilleries, so called, are situated in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia. They are distinguished from the Western and Kentucky distilleries in that they make rye whisky only. The Kentucky concerns have a capacity of about 30,000,000 gallons of this liquor annually, and it is expected by the Eastern men that they will join them in the move to decrease the supply by a temporary suspension of manufacture.

Most of the leading distilling firms were represented at a meeting held at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday, when the proposition to suspend operations was discussed. The meeting was called at the request of the jobbing trade, it was said, and with one or two exceptions, all who attended were in favor of a suspension on Sept. 1 for twelve months. These concerns were represented at the meeting:

A. Guckenheimer & Brothers, Joseph S. Finch & Co., A. Overholt & Co., the Schenley Distilling Company, the Thompson Distilling Company, the Philip Hamburger Company, and S. Dillinger & Sons of Pittsburg, Moore & Sinnot and the Hannis Distilling Company of Philadelphia, the Sherwood Distilling Company, the Monticello Distilling Company, J. A. Dougherty & Sons, the Robert Stuart Distilling Company, the Baltimore Distilling Company, and the Melvale Distilling Company of Baltimore, the Sunnyside Distilling Company of Sunnyside, Penn., and the Wilson Distilling Company of Highspire, Penn.

James G. Pontefract of Joseph S. Finch & Co. presided and Edwin V. Dougherty was Secretary. It was said that six distilleries of the Eastern District were not represented at the meeting, and, as it was deemed best to act as a unit in order to make the suspension effective, final action on the proposition was not taken.

J. G. Pontefract, J. S. Rosenthal, George H. Jarden, Charles W. Mauk, and Edwin V. Dougherty were appointed to prepare a resolution providing for the stopping of business. This resolution is to be submitted to a meeting to be held within a week or ten days, probably. In the meantime the sentiments of the distillers who were not represented yesterday will be learned. It was thought by those who attended the meeting that there is no question as to the result.

The present over-production is said to be due to the large crops in the years from 1888 to 1893, which enabled distillers to get raw material cheaper than before, and the increase in the duty on whisky imposed by the Wilson Tariff bill.

Business increased because of both of these factors, and the result is as indicated.

The proposition to cease manufacturing for a year has been considered by the Kentucky distillers, it was said yesterday, and the question will be determined at a meeting to be held in Louisville on June 10.

A Dividend Probable.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A Director of the American Spirits Distilling Company states that action will be taken at the end of the company's fiscal year—September—in regard to the payment of a dividend on the preferred stock. The Receiver has in hand $300,000 cash with which to satisfy not over $100,000 of valid claims outstanding.

OPENING THE VILLAS AT NEWPORT.

Several Arrivals from This City Recorded Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 27.—Fred W. Vanderbilt arrived this afternoon in the steam yacht Conqueror. Mrs. Vanderbilt has been here some days. They expect to return to New-York to-morrow. They will open their Newport house in three weeks.

The steam yacht Duquesne, Mr. Hostetter, also arrived to-day. Miss Jane Hunt, Mrs. Samuel Wetmore, Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, and Mrs. H. A. Johnson of New-York arrived and opened their cottages.

Other arrivals include James V. Parker, Dr. S. S. Burt, Mrs. F. R. Sturgis, visiting at the cottage of Mrs. William Cooper, from New-York, and J. C. Wintridge from Baltimore.

Oliver H. P. Belmont has resigned as a member of the Green Committee of the Newport Golf Club, and A. M. Coates has been elected in his stead.

HE WORKS HIGH IN THE AIR.

Charles Kent Attracts Much Attention While Painting St. Paul's Steeple.

A man clinging to the gilt weather vane on the pinnacle of St. Paul's steeple attracted a good deal of attention along Broadway and Fulton Street yesterday. He seemed perfectly at ease 200 feet above the pavement, though it almost made people dizzy to look up at him. Below him and lying against the slender spire which supports the weather vane was a tiny ladder, the rounds of which could just be distinguished. The man appeared like a dwarf. He was regilding the vane at the time.

The individual who seemed so much at home in the air was Charles Kent, a professional steeplecliмber from Brooklyn and one of the innumerable "Steeple Charlies." He has been engaged to paint St. Paul's steeple. When he had gilded the weather vane he descended to the spire, to which he gave a coat of dark brown paint.

He was seated in a boatswain's chair, and by means of block and fall raised and lowered himself at pleasure, but so small was his support that it could hardly be made out from the street. He seemed to crawl up and down the steeple like a spider. Sometimes he would be in front and in full view of everybody, and then he would suddenly swing around out of sight to reappear a few minutes later at a differerent altitude.

Kent had two assistants, but they did not venture with him up the steeple. They confined their operations to the lower regions about the belfry. The three painters will be engaged at the work several days.

St. Paul's steeple was last painted fifteen years ago, and it was thought the coating would assist in preserving the material, which is still in excellent condition.

FUNERAL OF COL. KETELTAS.

His Body Placed in the Family Vault at Woodlawn.

The funeral services for Col. Henry Keteltas, who died last Saturday, were held yesterday morning at his late residence, 37 St. Mark's Place. The services of the Episcopal Church were conducted by Bishop Henry C. Potter and the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. The casket was draped in the National colors, and the flags of the Loyal Legion and the Holland Society, and the room in which it was placed was embowered with flowers. The services were attended by the members of George Washington Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the sounding of "taps" on the bugle marked the close of the obsequies. Delegations were present from the various other organizations with which Col. Keteltas was connected—the Holland Society, the Union Club, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion—the members of which accompanied the body to Woodlawn. The body was deposited in the family vault of the cemetery, where brief burial services were conducted by the Rev. George F. Nelson of the City Missions.

P. D. Keteltas, John Gardner Keteltas, and Miss Alice Keteltas, brothers and sister of Col. Keteltas, the only surviving members of the family, attended the funeral, and with them were Mrs. Isaac Wright, Mrs. Dr. Polk, Miss Eliza Moulton, Miss Florence Wright, and Miss Constance Wright. Among others present were Col. Lawrence and Col. Haight of Washington Post, Dr. Ash, George Peabody Wetmore, William S. K. Wetmore, Roger K. Wetmore, William Wright, Major Bond, R. L. Stuyvesant, Van Horn Stuyvesant, and Mrs. Van der Hoff.

SUIT AGAINST THE CUNARDS.

Damages Asked for Personal Injuries of a Passenger.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Mrs. Mary J. Jordan brought suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the Cunard Steamship Company for the recovery of $45,000 damages for personal injuries sustained and indignities she claims she was subjected to while a passenger on the steamer Lucania.

She recites that Sept. 29, 1893, she took passage at Queenstown with her son and a companion, Mary Dunn. They were in the steerage, and the second night out, Mrs. Jordan says, a man wearing the uniform of the company attempted to forcibly take a purse from Mary Dunn, and when she (Mrs. Jordan) went to restrain him, she was struck and beaten into insensibility. She avers that the next day, when she endeavored to bring the matter to the attention of the master of the ship or any of the superior officers, she was restrained by the subordinates of the company.

Mrs. Jordan says that the next night she and her companion slept in the dining room and for several nights thereafter on the deck, because of the insufficient protection afforded by the company.

The Star "Rivals" Company.

Advance sales of seats for the two performances of "The Rivals," to be given by the star company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Saturday, are very large. The organization will disband regretfully after these performances, which will close its season. During the last few weeks of its tour the company will have covered as much territory as most organizations cover during a season of thirty weeks. Mr. Jefferson has been the speechmaker everywhere, and he has not been allowed to leave any of the cities visited without saying a few words of thanks. The old comedy was presented in Buffalo Monday night, when the big Music Hall was filled to overflowing. On Tuesday the company was seen in Rochester, and yesterday in Syracuse in the afternoon, and in Utica at night.

To House the Animals.

The special committee of the Sinking Fund Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon to discuss the location of the zoological garden in Bronx Park. Representatives of the Zoological and Botanical Societies were present, and a general discussion was had. The subject was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

WATER FOR DOWN TOWN

PRELIMINARY STEP TOWARD FURNISHING A BETTER SUPPLY.

Board of Estimate Authorizes the Controller to Issue $580,000 in Bonds for Laying Two Mains in Fifth Avenue from Eighty-first Street to Washington Square—Payment for St. John's Park Site—Money for Other Purposes.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at its meeting yesterday, authorized the Controller to issue $580,000 in bonds, for laying two water mains in Fifth Avenue from Eighty-first Street to Washington Square, under the law passed this year. They will be 48-inch mains to Twentieth Street and 36-inch mains below.

This is the beginning of the work of securing a better water supply for the lower part of the city. It is intended to build the mains down Fifth Avenue as far as Fifty-ninth Street this year, and next year to carry one of the pipes down to the wholesale dry goods district and the other to Chambers Street.

It is provided that Fifth Avenue shall not be torn up for more than ten blocks at any one time, and that only one side of the avenue shall be torn up at a time.

The board also authorized the issue of $554,565.04 in park bonds to pay for the St. John's Park site. Originally the property owners agreed to pay one-half of the cost of this improvement. Then it was reduced to one-third for the property owners. Then the owners went to the Legislature and had all of the cost put on the city. The Mayor disapproved this bill, but the Legislature passed it over his objections.

"All the New-York City members apparently voted against me in this matter," said the Mayor as he voted for the bond issue.

The board adopted a resolution making the interest on Third Avenue Bridge bonds 3½ per cent., instead of 4 per cent.

The request of the Police Board for the issue of $300,000 in bonds to pay the salaries of additional patrolmen, authorized by law, was granted, as was also the Police Board's request for permission to change the designation "steam launch account" to "launch account." This was done so that the Commissioners could buy launches propelled by other power than steam with the twelve-thousand-dollar appropriation which they have for the purpose.

The Rapid Transit Commission got a transfer of $9,648.92 for contingencies. "The last gasp," whispered President Jaroloman of the Board of Aldermen to the Mayor as the resolution was adopted.

The board appropriated $10,500 for improvements to the walks in Mount Morris Park. The Park Department asked for $100,000 to build a roadway forty feet wide through Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks, but the matter was laid over because no maps or plans accompanied the request.

The board asked the Sinking Fund Commissioners to provide for the extension of Gouverneur Hospital, and to allow the condemnation of such parts of Gouverneur Slip as may be necessary.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1897.

Brooklyn's Board of Estimate Examining Requisitions.

The Brooklyn Board of Education wants $3,657,095 for that department for 1897, and a committee representing the educational interests of the city yesterday appeared before the Board of Estimate. President Swanstrom said that the teachers' salaries would be $2,047,698, an increase of $172,865 over this year.

County Treasurer Taylor said that the State allowance for school purposes would be $421,000, instead of $405,000 as the requisition showed. Mr. Swanstrom said that there were, according to the police census, about 8,000 children between the ages of six and eight years who did not have school accommodations. Alderman Clark of the Board of Aldermen said that he had ascertained that there were schools without scholars enough to fill them, and he favored the item of $50,000 for teachers to care for new classes that would be instituted. The question was deferred. The board allowed $40,000 for evening schools, $20,000 more than was allowed for this year.

The sum of $23,862 was asked for the Truant Home, but Alderman Clark said that it had been found that the boys could be boarded for less money in a hotel than at the home.

The Board of Elections asked for $211,000, but the Board of Estimate decided that this department could get along with less than that, and allowed $200,000.

The Board of Estimate will meet again on Monday.

Stole a Barrel of Decomposed Fish.

Michael Dumitch and William Casper of 190 Delancey Street saw a barrel of fish standing outside the store at the corner of Hester and Norfolk Streets Tuesday night, and determined to possess it. Watching their opportunity they rolled the barrel away. They had not gone far when they were overtaken by an officer of the Eldridge Street Police Station. The officer arrested them and had the fish taken to the station, when it was soon discovered, by the odors that permeated the station house, that the fish was decomposed. The barrel was then taken back to the owner, who refused to receive it, but it was left in front of his store, against his will. The owner refused to make a complaint against the men when they were arraigned yesterday, and said he was glad they took the fish. They were discharged by Magistrate Wentworth.

THE EYE OF THE IDOL.

AN ORIENTAL TALE.

By OWEN HALL

AUTHOR OF "THE TRACK OF A STORM"

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SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Richard Thurston and the narrator of the story are officers in the Thirty-ninth Bengal Infantry. During a skirmish in the recent Burmese rebellion, Agha-Bhah, Thurston's native servant, is fatally wounded. He sends for Thurston, and, thanking him for risking his life for his own in the fight, gives him, by the hand of a fellow-native, a remarkable ring, telling him it is a talisman, which may bring danger to the wearer, and will also warn him of the danger. As Agha is dying he sees a strange look in the face of his native friend, Bani, and he tells Thurston to beware of this man. The stone in the ring is curiously carved in the shape of an eye. Bani comes to Thurston that evening, and applies for Agha's place. After he departs, Thurston and his friend observe that the stone gives out a bright light, which gradually fades away. Thurston's friend advises him to dispose of the ring, but he decides to wear it. One night, as the regiment bivouacs near a temple in the outskirts of Mandalay, a cry of terror is heard from the temple. Thurston rushes in, and is set upon and wounded by two natives, but is rescued by Bani, who appears and drives off the assassins. While he is summoning aid, Thurston and his friend observe that the light is flashing from the stone on Thurston's hand. As they look it fades away.

PART III.

Dick Thurston was the first patient in the military hospital which was established next day, and as I had, of course, to do his work as well as my own, two days had passed before I had a chance to go down and see him. Busy as I was in the meantime, I can safely say that the adventure in the pagoda and its connection with the ring was never long absent from my mind. The attack in the temple, indeed, was not a very extraordinary event, and even the fact that we were lured into it by the shrieks of fear we had heard might have been an accidental coincidence; but the ring, with its strange warning—what could that have meant?

It was on the afternoon of the second day after Dick was wounded when I at last got a chance to go down to the hospital. A small Buddhist monastery had been appropriated for the purpose, and the selection seemed to me a good one. It was close to the river, and was shaded by a number of fine trees from the hot afternoon sun, which beat with a blinding glare upon the fantastic gilded roofs of the city. Dick was better. I found him lying on an improvised couch that had been carried into a wide porch, which had all the useful qualities of a veranda for securing air and shade. Almost my first glance fell upon his hand, and I noticed that the ring was still there. He evidently saw the direction of my look, for he smiled and held up, although a little feebly, the hand on which it was, for inspection.

"You wonder to see me wearing the talisman?" he said, with a questioning look into my face, in which I fancied I read some uneasiness.

"No," I replied, "I thought you would, and, come to think of it, I don't know that I shouldn't do it myself, after what I have seen."

"You think so?" he said, quickly. "Well, do you know, I'm rather glad of it, for I've been tormenting myself with the idea that my brain must be softening, for I find myself half believing in the same thing since that night."

He said no more, and as I had been warned not to excite him I didn't pursue the subject. We found plenty of things to talk about for the short time I had to stay, and, although I found my eyes wandering instinctively to the strange stone as it rested on the sheet that was thrown over Dick, it was not referred to again by either of us.

So far I have told only what I saw and heard myself, but my own connection with the ring ends here, and what follows is what I have been able to learn from other people—principally from Dick Thurston himself.

For the first ten days Dick's wound, although rather an anxious matter to the surgeons, continued to improve steadily, and, although he was weak, he began to feel confident that he would soon be fit to go back to work and take his share in whatever had to be done before we were sent back to Bengal. He owed a great deal of his improvement to the devoted attention with which Bani waited upon him day and night, until he began to feel quite an affection for him, in spite of a certain undefined shrinking which he acknowledged to himself he had felt all along when brought in contact with him. In the meantime, the feeling Dick had admitted to me clung to him, and seemed as if it would not be shaken off. When he was alone the mystery of the ring almost preyed upon his mind. He went over again and again each incident of its history since it had come into his possession at the bedside of his dying servant, and with each repetition his experience of the jewel seemed to him more strange and mysterious. And all the time he was watching the ring for any new manifestation of its singular qualities, entirely without result. Look at it as often as he might, the ring was only the same quaint piece of Oriental jewelry; the stone remained the same dull, unattractive-looking pebble. Could it, after all, have been only imagination? Was it possible that both he and I had been deceived by our excitement?

It was on the twelfth day of his residence at the hospital. The weather had been unusually hot, and in spite of all that Bani's untiring attention could do for him

He Smiled and Held Up His Hand.

Dick had grown exhausted before night closed in. The surgeon in charge had looked in upon him in the evening, and had left something for him which Bani had carefully administered before he made him finally comfortable for the night. He would have staid beside him, but Dick with the nervous irritability of sickness insisted on being left alone, and Bani had obeyed with his usual promptitude. It was some time, or at least it seemed so to the patient, before the draught took effect, and Dick lay restlessly on his couch, now irritated by the sight of the shaded light left in the room, now letting his eyes wander to the starlit darkness outside, where he could catch a glimpse through the open casement of the darker shadows of the trees, and even of the glassy glimmer of the river as it slid silently by.

At last the sedative began to take effect. He could still see the light in the room, but it had ceased to annoy him; he could see the flickering shadows outside, but they grew ghostly and distant; and at last he lost consciousness with his eyes resting on the ring and a vague wonder in his mind whether he should ever again see the stone flash into angry light. Something awoke him, for he awoke with a half start, but after all he could only have been half awake. His eyes rested on the ring once more, and he had a vague wondering impression that it looked different. He stared at it drowsily for a moment, and then he must have dropped off to sleep again.

He woke again, and this time it was with a start which left no doubt of his being wide awake now. He stared confusedly around for a moment before he could collect his thoughts, or, indeed, recognize his surroundings, and it was with a gasping sensation of oppression that he did so at last. The room was full of smoke, which wreathed and eddied round in strange fastastic rings and billows. It seemed to come through the casement, and suddenly, as he looked at it with stupid eyes of half comprehension, there was a flash, and a glow which lighted up the chamber with a vivid crimson tint. At the same moment a shout, and then a confusion of cries broke upon his ears, and he knew that it was fire. He looked round for Bani, and as his eye wandered over the place it lighted suddenly on the ring which he had not thought of till that moment. It flashed back upon him a dull, angry stare. He held it closer to his face and examined it by the light which now streamed in at the window. Yes, the stone had something of its old, fierce light, but it was fading. Even as he looked at it the glow seemed to grow dull, and sink deeper into the stone.

It was only for a moment that he watched it, for, although a sudden breeze had come through the casement and enabled him to breathe more freely, the evidences of danger were rapidly increasing on every side. The noise, too, was increasing. There were shouts, cries, yells—a perfect babel of noises that sounded from every direction. But now there was more than this. The fire had evidently taken a firm hold of the ancient woodwork of the monastery, dried and roasted by the suns of a hundred summers till it was inflammable as tinder, and now it began to crackle and roar with a voice that was terrible. Dick tried to shout, but his throat felt dry and his voice seemed to make no sound. "Bani! Bani!" was thrown back in his face by the rush of overpowering sounds outside, and he felt almost despairingly that it could not possibly be heard beyond the room in which he was. He raised himself up on the couch, and the exertion brought a cold perspiration to his face and a feeling of giddiness to his head, yet he persevered. He put a foot to the ground, and as he did so there came a flash at the window and a blaze seemed to burst through an open casement with an angry roar. He staggered to his feet, yet even as he did so his eyes rested on the ring once more, and it

He Put a Foot to the Ground.

was with a feeling of vague surprise that he noticed that it had grown dull and lifeless once more. The light flashed and sparkled on its surface, indeed, but it was again only a dull, red stone.

Dick raised himself to his feet and with tottering steps made for the door. He had no idea he had been so weak as he found himself; indeed, it was with a swimming brain and half-blinded sight that he groped his way across the room. The smoke seemed to grow thicker and thicker, and the hot breath of the fire rushed at him as he crossed the floor. At last he reached the door and seized the handle. It turned, indeed, but nothing happened—the door did not open. He turned it again and yet again, wildly and desperately. It was not possible. Surely, it wasn't possible. He could not be shut in there to perish. At last he turned away and looked at the window. Could he hope to escape that way? He made a few feeble steps toward it, and then his limbs seemed to fail him suddenly and he fell. He was not unconscious, for he could see the angry flames creeping round the window and could feel the scorching breath of the furnacelike air parch and shrivel his face and hands as he lay, and yet he was helpless to move.

A dark shadow flitted across the blinding light that poured through the window; there was a sudden cry, and in a moment Dick felt himself seized and lifted from the floor by a man's arms. He opened his eyes and saw the dark face of Bani bending over him in the lurid light. Then for a moment he lost consciousness, for when next he knew anything clearly he felt a breeze on his face that was cool, and he could draw a breath without feeling as if he were swallowing fire. He looked up once more, and again it was the dark face and the inscrutable look of Bani's eyes that met his own. There was abundance of light, though it was no longer very hot, and by the red glare from the blazing hospital he saw that Bani's eyebrows were gone and his hair singed, while his clothes still burned and smoked in more places than one in which he busied himself in extinguishing.

Dick looked at him wonderingly; then he passed his hand over his face and looked again. "Bani," he said, "you have saved my life again. What can I do for you? What shall I give you?"

"Sahib," Bani replied, "you are good to me, and it is enough; but if, indeed, you would reward your own servant—" As he said the words his eye sought the ring on Dick's hand and he stopped. Dick's eye followed the motion of Bani's and fell on the ring. Then he, too, started. The stone flashed back into his eyes a light more fierce, menacing, and full of warning than it had ever done before.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE DULLEST DAY OF THE YEAR WITH SLIGHTLY LOWER PRICES.

Stagnation So Great that It Was Difficult to Ascertain the Drift of the Market—General Electric Lower—Manhattan and Rapid Transit—Pacific Mail's Good Showing—St. Paul's Earnings—A Million and a Quarter Gold for Shipment.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Total transactions to-day were only 63,919 shares, by long odds the dullest full session of the year. The stagnation was so great that at times it was difficult to determine the drift of the market, but at the close prices were fractionally lower than yesterday.

General Electric was under pressure during the morning, on an announcement which the Street interpreted to mean new opposition. The company referred to, however, is an old-established concern, recently reorganized. Formerly it was chiefly engaged in railroad and cable construction work, but is now turning its attention to general electrical business. Ex-Gov. Flower, one of the Directors of the company, says that there is no intention to fight either the General Electric or Westinghouse Companies. Manhattan was steady on the appointment of a committee of the Directors to look into the rapid-transit question, which was regarded as evidence that the purpose is to go about the matter in a businesslike way.

At the annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Stockholders, the report showed that the company had earned $708,381 net during the year, was free from indebtedness, and had in cash $610,439. The stock, nevertheless, was neglected, the last sale made a few days ago, being at 26⅝. The statement of the St. Paul Company for April shows an increase in net of $40,469, although the gross increased $312,407. The earnings for the ten months of the fiscal year are equivalent to 7.73 per cent. on the common stock. The gross earnings of Missouri Pacific for the third week of May decreased $48,000. Gold shipments to-morrow will amount to $1,125,000, and it is thought that about the same amount will go out on Saturday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for seven months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4¼ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $87,228,969; balances, $6,034,703; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $309,255.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅛@68⅜. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Exports from Jan. 1, to date	$31,532,319		
Imports for same period	19,032,313		
Net exports			
Net exports to date,		$12,500,006	
Net exports to date,		13,010,119	
Net exports to date,		34,011,219	
Net exports to date,		56,022,612	

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—85c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Lincoln National	150
American Ex	168½	Manhattan	200
Broadway	230	Market & Fulton	200
Chemical	2,000	Mechanics'	185
City	500	Merchants'	185
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	334
Commerce	203	National Union	200
Continental	132	New-Amsterdam	190
Corn Exchange	282	New-York	234
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Ninth National	112
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Republic	112
Fourth National	140	Seaboard National	146
Gallatin National	295	Shoe & Leather	95
German-American	112	State of N. Y.	105
Hanover	312	Third National	105
Imp. & Traders'	530	West Side	105
Irving	157½	Western National	110½

There were sales of 20 shares of North America at 130; 18 shares of Commerce at 205, and 25 shares of Mechanics' at 190.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following miscellaneous securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Co. today:

40 shares National Citizens' Bank, 130.
10 shares National Bank of Commerce, 205.
90 shares Irving National Bank, 141.
18 shares Brooklyn Bank, 1582.
4 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 286.
21 shares Mechanics' National Bank, 190¼.
35 shares Seaboard National Bank, 173.
48 shares Home Insurance Company, 158¾@159.
8 shares Union Trust Company, 830.
2 shares United States Trust Company, 1,073.
12 shares American Fire Insurance Company, 99.
140 shares Trotter and Pacer Company, $20 lot.
20 shares Henry R. Worthington Company preferred, 72¾.
10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 70.
105 shares American Bank Note Company, $37.50 per share.
20 shares American Typefounders' Company preferred, 28⅝.
50 shares Michigan Peninsular Car Company preferred, 48¾.
$1,500 Comstock Tunnel Company first mortgage income gold bonds, 8.
$4,000 Consumers' Brewing Company 6 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, 1901, 101.
5 shares Consumers' Brewing Company, 140.
490 shares French Mirror Plate Company, $1.95 per share.
$4,000 Stuttgart and Arkansas River Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, 60.
750 shares American Double Pick Fabrics Company, $150 lot.
$6,500 Long Island Water Supply Company second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 94.
$456 National Cordage Company liquidation certificates, 5.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.80	.82
Bodie Consolidated	1.35	1.40
Bulwer	.70	.70
Challenge	.40	.40
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.90	2.80
Crown Point	2.85	2.85
Gould & Curry	.70	.70
Hale & Norcross	1.55	1.55
Mexican	*3.10	3.00
Mono	1.05	1.05
Ophir	*.11	....
Potosi	1.80	1.75
Savage	1.55	1.45
Sierra Nevada	1.50	1.50
Union Consolidated	1.05	1.05
Utah	.92	.94
Yellow Jacket	.20	.18
* Asked.	.60	.62

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 27.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	....	....
Anaconda	.05	.06
Argentum	.61	.62
Isabella	.49	49½
Portland	.57½	.57
Union	1.80	1.74
Consolidated	.33½	30¾
Pharmacist	.13½	12½
Work	.06¼	.06¼
Mount Rosa	.10½	10¾
Alamo	.09½	.09
Blue Bell	.05	.05
Silver State	.01	.01
Golden Fleece	.01	.01
Jefferson	1.65	1.65
	.18	.17

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	58	58	58	58	....	57	58½	300
American Cotton Oil	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	–1	12	12⅝	100
American Cotton Oil pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	–⅛	54⅜	55	100
American Express	115½	115½	114½	114½	....	....	....	....
*American Sugar Refineries	123½	124	122⅞	123	....	114	116	15
*American Sugar Refineries pf	104	104	104	104	–½	122⅝	123	15,676
American Tobacco	69½	07⅛	06¼	06¼	–⅛	103¾	104	242
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22⅞	22⅞	22½	14⅝	–⅛	14⅜	14⅞	2,850
Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	–⅛	22⅜	22½	330
Bay State Gas	20½	20½	20½	20⅜	–⅛	17⅝	18	351
Brooklyn R. T.	25¼	25¼	25	25	....	29⅜	30	500
Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	50⅛	50⅜	–⅛	24⅝	25	1,200
Canadian Pacific	62¾	62¾	62¼	62⅝	–¼	50½	51	19
Chicago Gas, t.	67⅛	68	67⅝	67⅝	+1¼	62¾	63	200
Chicago & Northwestern	79⅛	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝	–⅛	67½	67⅝	800
C., M. & St. Paul	105⅞	106¼	105½	105½	–⅜	78¼	78⅝	3,900
C., M. & St. Paul pf	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾	–⅜	105¼	106¾	510
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	128⅝	128⅝	128⅛	128⅜	–⅛	76¾	76⅞	4,585
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	70⅝	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	–⅛	128	128½	90
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	84⅞	84⅞	34⅝	34⅝	–⅛	69⅝	70	1,110
Consolidated Gas Company	94	94	94	94	....	34¼	34¾	601
Delaware & Hudson	156	156	156	156	–1	92	93	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	–⅛	156	157	155
Erie	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	–⅛	124½	126¾	122
Evansville & Terre Haute	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	–¼	47⅜	48	225
General Electric	20½	20½	20½	20½	–¼	14⅜	14⅝	100
General Electric pf	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	....	30	31	25
Illinois Steel	120	120	120	120	+¼	118	124	3,100
Illinois Central	68½	68½	68⅛	68⅜	....	....	....	600
Iowa Central pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	....	....	70½	125
Kanawha & Michigan	34	34	34	34	–½	92½	93½	303
Laclede Gas	31½	31½	31½	31½	....	32½	33¾	15
Lake Erie & Western	24⅜	24⅜	23¾	24	–⅛	9	9	150
Lake Erie & Western pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼	24	24½	710
Louisville & Nashville	71⅞	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜	–⅛	18	18½	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chi.	50	50⅜	49⅞	49⅞	–⅛	71½	72	100
Manhattan Con.	95½	95½	95	95	–⅛	49⅝	50	3,035
Metropolitan Traction	107⅜	107⅜	103½	103½	–⅜	103⅝	103⅞	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¼	11¼	10⅞	11¼	....	108	109	1,543
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25¼	25¼	25	25	–⅛	11¼	11⅜	5
Missouri Pacific	25¼	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	–⅛	25	25⅛	100
National Lead Company	24	24	24	24	....	24½	25	350
New-York Central	97⅜	97⅜	96½	97	....	96¼	97	2,550
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	24	24	24	24	....	24½	25¼	10
Nor. & West. pf., 1st in. paid	88	88	88	88	....	23¾	24½	110
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	....	7⅜	8	200
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	–⅛	5⅝	5⅝	15
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	–⅛	5⅝	5⅝	300
Northern Pacific, t. r.	3⅝	3⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¼	15⅝	15⅝	300
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	11	11	10½	10½	....	....	....	1,200
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	99	99	99	99	–½	10⅜	10½	200
St. Paul & Duluth pf	53¾	54½	53¾	54	....	53½	56½	2,600
St. Paul & Omaha	87	87	87	87	....	53½	56½	88
Southern Pacific	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	–⅛	18⅞	19	20
Southern Railway	19¼	19¼	19	19	+¼	4¾	4¾	100
Southern Railway pf	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	–⅛	19	19⅜	300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29	29¼	28¾	29	–⅛	9	9¼	400
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	26	26⅛	26	26	+⅛	26	29¼	2,170
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	....	25¾	26	1,745
United States Express	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	–1¼	20½	21½	300
*United States Leather pf	64½	64⅝	64½	64½	....	64¼	64⅝	800
United States Rubber	24	24	23¾	23¾	....	23½	24	240
United States Rubber pf	84	84	84	84	–½	83½	84	363
Wells-Fargo Express	178	178	178	178	–½	178	180	435
Western Union Telegraph	98½	99½	98½	99½	–⅛	17½	17⅝	435
Wheeling & Lake Erie	85½	85½	85½	85½	....	97	101	20
	10¼	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	–⅛	85⅜	85⅝	145
Total sales								4,510
*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.								63,919

Bonds.

Atch, Top & San Fé gen 4s	78½	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	89
		10,000	
		10,000	88½
		10,000	
500	78	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	65¾
Atch, Top & San Fé adjustment 4s	40⅞	1,000	
31,000	40⅜	Nash, C & St L 1st	130½
10,000	40⅜	5,000	
20,000	40⅜	N Y Con deb 5s	107½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	117¾	1,000	
5,000		N Y Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	87⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st	85½	4,000	
10,000		N Y, Susq & W'n 1st Refunding 5s	93¼
5,000	86	9,000	
1,000	86½	Nor Pac col Tr nts, J P M & Co ctfs	98
10,000	85½	26,000	91¼
2,000	86	Ohio Southern 1st	
3,000	85½	10,000	90¾
2,000	85	10,000	90
1,000	85½	Peo & Eastern 1st	78
Bur, C R & N 1st Collat Tr 5s	102¾	1,000	
2,000		Philа & Read 1st pref Income Tr Co certfs	
Canada So 1st Gtd	109½	1st instalmt paid	110
15,000		5,000	20½
3,000	110	2d pref Inc Tr Co certfs, 1st instalmt paid	
Ches & Ohio con 5s, registered	75	38,000	
1,000	105¾	10,000	17½
8,000	118⅝	2,000	16½
Mil & No 1st	104¾	6,000	17
Consolidated	118⅜	5,000	16¾
3,000		Philа & Read gen stm 5s, Tr Co ctfs, stm assd	
Mil & St Paul, I & D Extended	133	5,000	105¾
5,000		Philа & Read gen stm 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, stm assd	
Minn & St L con 5s	103¾	5,000	79
1,000	100½	Philа & Read Defd Inc, J P M & Co ctfs, 1st instalmt paid	
1,000	100¾	12,000	17⅜
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	85¾	Rich & Dany 6s	120¼
5,000	85½	1,000	120½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	59¼	St Jo & Grand I 1st Tr Co certfs	45
4,000	59	1,000	114
6,000		St L & Iron M 2d	100¼
Total sales	$732,500	3,000	
		St L & S F G M 6s	113
		3,000	
		St L & S F Con 4s	25
		34,000	
		St L Southw'n 1st	70½
		2,000	
		So Pac of Cal 1st	111
		3,000	
		South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	91⅝
		10,000	
		Southern Ry 1st 5s	93¼
		10,000	
		17,000	93¼
		2,000	93¼
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	90½
		1,000	
		Tex & Pac 2d inc	21¾
		10,000	
		Ulster & Del 1st 5s	103
		1,000	
		Union Elev 1st 6s	85
		15,000	
		5,000	86
		5,000	85½
		5,000	86
		5,000	85
		5,000	85½
		3,000	85
		6,000	85½
		2,000	85½
		3,000	84½
		5,000	85
		3,000	84¾
		5,000	85
		Union Pac 1st 99	105
		8,000	
		Un Pac Ext S F 8s	92
		5,000	
		Virginia Midland G M guarantee stamped	100½
		1,000	
		Wabash 1st 5s	105¾
		2,000	
		Wabash 2d 5s	75
		4,000	
		West Shore gtd 4s	106¾
		3,000	
		16,000	106¾
		Registered	105¾
		5,000	
		Wn N Y & Penn 1st	108
		12,000	
		Wn N Y & Pa gen	44
		2,000	
		Wn Nor Car 1st 6s	107¾
		1,000	
		9,000	112½
		Wn U Col Tr 5s	107¾
		1,000	
			$732,500

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅜, to 64⅜. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼ to 96¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15¼. Erie sold at 14⅜; St. Paul at 78¾; New-York Central at 99⅛; Reading at 5⅝, and Louisville and Nashville at 51⅝. British consols advanced ⅜, to 112 13-16 for money and 112⅞ for the account.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The absence of any salient factors caused the market to-day to continue narrow and neglected. The traction group closed unchanged, except a decline of ½ in Metropolitan, to 108½, and a gain of ⅛ in Union to 19⅛. In the specialties, Storage common sold off ¼, to 34, the preferred closed at 35¾c bid, a net loss of one-half of 1 per cent., and Pennsylvania Heat common finished ⅛ lower, at 14⅜. Advances of ½ in Welsbach and ¼ in United Gas Improvement were maintained up to the close. The remainder of the list was featureless.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 pd	....	....	....	....
Baltic Traction	18½	18½	....	23
Cambria	18½	18½	18½	18¾
Choctaw	41⅞	42	41⅜	42
Con. Trac. stock	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
Electric Storage	....	....	25	....
Electric Storge pf	33¾	34	34	34½
Electro-Pneumatic	35¼	35⅜	35½	36
Hestonville	⅛	½	⅛	½
Hestonville pf	....	55	....	55
Hunt. & B. T.	62	65	62	65
Hunt., B. T. pf	30	....	28	30
Indianapolis	52	....	52	52½
Ins. Co. of N. A	....	....	25	25
Lehigh Navigation	21	21¼	21	21⅜
Lehigh Valley	38¾	40	38¾	40
Met. Traction	34	34½	34¼	34½
Northern Central	108	108¾	108½	109
Northern Pacific	....	68	69	70
Northern Pacific pf	....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Pennsylvania	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
Penn. R., St. P. & P.	52½	52½	52⅜	52⅝
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	15
Penn. Steel	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
Penn. Steel pf	52	....	25	....
Phil. Traction	71½	71⅝	71⅜	71¾
Phil. & Erie	....	....	20	....
Reading	5¼	5⅜	5 7-16	5 9-16
Rochester Ry	24	....	24	....
Union Traction, $10 pd	19	19½	18⅞	19¼
United Cos. of N. J	239½	240	239⅜	240
United Gas Imp	71	71½	70½	71¼
Welsbach	2	2¼	2	2½
Welsbach of Canada	53	53½	53	54
Welsbach Comm'l	9	9	8⅞	9
Welsbach Comm'l pf	33	34	31	....
	66	68	68	....
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	79	80	79	80
N. J. Con. 5s	86¼	86¾	86	86½
Newark Pass. 5s	104	....	103¾	104
People's Trac. 5s	93¾	94	93¾	93¾
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	74½	74¾	74¾	74¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	38	....
American Grocery 1st	30	....
American Surety Company	195	....
American Typefounders'	5	6
American Typefounders' pf	28	....
Atlantic Mut., '96 scrip	104	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	145	....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	....
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	....
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106¼
Brooklyn City Railroad	189½	170¼
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	70	73½
Brooklyn Elevated	7	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101
*Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105⅜	106¼
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	92	92½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	106	107½
Celluloid Company stock	70	73
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Central Cross-Town	192	....
Central Park, North & East River	160	....
Central Trust Company	1025	....
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	....	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	....
Commercial Cable Company stock	150	160
Consolidated Jockey Club stock	35	....
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	....	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Crampt Shipyard stock	9	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	96½	98¼
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R	104	167
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	....
Ensley Land Co	¾	1¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y	....	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	....
Fidelity & Casualty Co	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	87	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st gs	94	96½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	....	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115½	116¾
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	....
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	58	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	90	....
Guaranty Trust Company	....	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	....
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	60	66
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	99
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	....
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	....
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	137	140
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	105½
†Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	75	77
International Ocean Telegraph	106	....
†Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Journeay & Burnham	40	....
Journeay & Burnham pf	95	99
Kings County Traction	....	46
Knickerbocker Trust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas stock	....	95
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	95	97
Lawyers' Surety Company	95	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	20	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	79	81
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Lorillard Company pf	101½	....
†Madison Square Garden stock	14	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	....
Manhattan Trust Company	138	....
Mechanics' National Bank	193½	....
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	....
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1916	101	....
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	....
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	380	390
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	85	90
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	49	52
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 1st M. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y	230	240
National Citizens' Bank	129	131
National Bank of Commerce	203	207
National Leather Bank	94	97
National Wall Paper stock	70	....
Newburg Electric 6s	104	....
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R	28¾	31½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	30
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	....	1
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	37	38
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	103¼	104
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	92¾	93½
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	....
N. Y. Telephone stock	125½	128
New-York Air Brake Company	9	11
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	950	....
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	....
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	....	10
North Shore Traction pf	70	81
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	79½	81
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	111½	114
†No. Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	108	....
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	101	105
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	83	....
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	200	205
Pennsylvania Coal	330	72
Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	88
Pratt & Whitney	6	12
†Pratt & Whitney pf	62	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	....
Retsof Mining Company bonds	....	46
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	165
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	194	199
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	83	88
Standard Gas	61	63
†Standard Gas 1st	79	80
Standard Gas pf	110	111
*Standard Oil Trust	261	263
†Steinway Railway 6s	68¾	69¾
Tean. Coal & Iron De Bardeleben 1st	87½	91
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	....
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	93	....
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	50
*Third Avenue Railroad	176	178½
Third National Bank	107½	107½
Title Guarantee & Trust	250	....
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	5	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	95	....
Trenton Potteries	....	99½
Trenton Potteries pf	7½	....
Trow Directory pf	50	....
†Union Ferry stock	66	67½
†Union Ferry 5s	103¼	105
†Union Railway 1st 5s	101	104
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	98	103
Union Typewriter	750	....
Union Typewriter pf	83½	85½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	67	....
Union Typewriter	7	....
United Electric Light & Power 1st	76	....
United States Trust Co	205	....
Wagner Car Company	1075	....
Washington Trust Company	155½	157
Western Gas Company	182	190
‡Western Gas Company bonds	65	66
Winona & Southern 1st	89½	91
Worcester Traction	15	18
Worcester Traction pf	16	17½
Worthington Pump	87½	90
*Worthington Pump pf	13	16

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With Interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois—			
Mileage	521	521	516
3d week May	$70,000	$69,800	$42,556
From Jan. 1	1,512,947	1,372,283	1,272,533
From July 1	3,641,096	3,285,018	3,639,898
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling—			
Mileage	195	195	195
3d week May	$26,172	25,993	$15,830
From Jan. 1	484,919	427,503	350,109
From July 1	1,381,616	1,209,755	1,071,065
Evansville & Indianapolis—			
Mileage	155	156	156
3d week May	$3,272	$5,777

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,300,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and forty (340) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements Articles eleven and twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

259	3734	10262	17021	31587	37555	47940
505	3832	10385	17484	31712	37567	48004
517	3926	10704	17571	31732	37582	48037
606	4025	11353	17631	31779	37648	48210
698	4121	11353	17679	31881	37682	48313
786	4300	11373	17782	32185	37708	48333
807	4384	11436	17816	32225	38258	48467
812	4410	11593	18228	32337	38452	48481
854	4443	11825	18303	32588	38675	48514
1084	4478	11851	18518	32811	39037	48525
1133	4487	12083	18576	32854	39050	48567
1144	4589	12124	18577	32869	39106	48746
1159	4889	12143	18596	32931	39152	48762
1215	4964	12169	18911	33033	39206	48793
1272	4978	12182	19037	33079	39269	48927
1438	5015	12257	19382	33087	39418	48947
1506	5188	12361	19627	33301	39434	49137
1598	5277	12529	19677	33337	39672	49158
1607	5501	12750	20289	33600	39745	49202
1612	5544	12822	20443	33626	39796	49654
1624	5749	13005	20680	33656	41571	50033
1631	5781	13631	20869	34005	41583	50529
1707	5897	13897	20955	34074	41904	50546
1795	5947	13955	21033	34099	42297	50576
1856	6101	14110	21057	34210	42304	50583
1912	6257	14165	21727	34264	42473	50584
1914	6418	14185	21838	34404	42589	50585
2007	6544	14259	28524	34412	42630	50657
2028	6684	14274	29270	34477	43155	50661
2072	6979	14279	29517	34631	43252	51451
2191	7218	14482	29554	34905	43350	51616
2261	7324	14837	29603	35202	43363	51821
2308	7326	14874	29761	35182	44073	51929
2382	7395	14914	30277	35158	44501	52385
2470	7592	15187	30290	35176	44509	52404
2482	7824	15212	30351	35206	44783	52446
2623	7840	15222	30395	35400	45096	52522
2699	8072	15486	30413	35436	45573	52719
2708

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

An Addition to Broadway Sky Scrapers—Business Properties at Auction.

Robert G. Dun of R. G. Dun & Co. filed plans yesterday at the Building Department, through Harding & Gooch, architects, for the construction of a twenty-three-story brick and iron office building at 290 to 294 Broadway, corner of Reade Street. The cost is estimated at $1,000,000. Mr. Dun recently bought the corner piece, having previously owned the adjoining property.

It was reported yesterday that the office building at Broadway and Duane Street, 26 by 80 feet, had been sold, through Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. and Messrs. H. H. Cammann & Co.; also that Colgate Hoyt of Oyster Bay had bought 25 Park Avenue, a modern American basement dwelling, 25 feet frontage, for about $100,000, through Messrs. Richard M. Montgomery & Co.

Messrs. B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for Mrs. Marguerita Rietze the five-story double apartment house at 169 East Ninety-first Street, lot 25 by 100.8½ feet.

As had been anticipated, the sale of business and other properties at the Trinity Building Salesroom by Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co., to close the estate of J. V. Dimick, was one of the most interesting of the season. It drew a large attendance and excited active bidding. The heirs of the estate, who wished to hold the properties, met with keen competition for them, securing finally all except three of the pieces. The sale realized $885,300.

Results were as follows: 38 Walker Street, three-story frame building, lot 25.3½ by 60 feet, to W. H. Browning, for $19,650; 26 Walker Street, three-story frame building, lot 25 by 100 feet, to G. W. Burcham, for $33,250; 169 Greene Street, five-story iron-front building, lot 20 by 100 feet, to above buyer, for $50,350; 264 Spring Street, three-story brick and frame building, lot about 25 by 88.4½ feet, to G. W. Keister, for $15,300; 33 Wooster Street, four-story brick building, lot 19.8 by 50 feet, to J. N. Moore, for $19,500; 121 West Twenty-fourth Street, two-story structure, lot 25 by 115 feet, to A. W. Strong, for $24,250; 18 Harrison Street, five-story brick building, lot 18.9 by 57.10 feet, to G. W. Keister, for $30,200; 169 West Seventeenth Street, three-story brick stable, lot 25 by 92 feet, to L. Smith, for $30,500; nine vacant lots on Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, to W. H. Browning, for $102,950; 77 and 79 Varick Street, three-story brick building, 26.11 by 75.4½ feet, to H. H. Cammann, for $15,250; 492 and 494 Water Street, five-story brick tenement, lot 43.8 by 60 feet, to J. L. Moore, for $13,900; 588 Water Street, four-story brick tenement, lot 20.8 by 56.9½ feet, to same buyer, for $5,500; 115 Christopher Street, three-story stone building, lot 22 by 90.5 feet, to J. G. Gardiner, for $11,500. 121 and 123 Christopher Street, four two and three story buildings, 50 by 90.5 feet, to G. W. Keister, for $29,000; 370 Greenwich Street, five-story brick building, lot 25 by 100, to same buyer, for $45,000.

No. 760 Greenwich Street, three-story brick building, lot 17.6 by 75.10 feet, to G. Keister for $8,900; 1, 3, 5, and 7 Hague Street, four and five story iron-front buildings, plot 95 by irregular, to G. W. Burcham for 46,000; 258 West Twenty-third Street, four-story building, lot 25 feet 9.9 by 98.9 feet, to J. Moore for $54,000; 270 and 208 Canal Street, five-story iron and brick building, 53.1½ by 101.10 feet, to W. H. Browning for $131,000; 142 East Thirty-second Street, three-story brick building, 14.11 by irregular, to S. Sieiger for $8,600; 7, 9, and 11 Laight Street, corner of St. John's Lane, and extending to York Street, buildings damaged by fire, irregular plot, to G. W. Burcham for $178,000.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold at executor's sale 636 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, three-story brownstone dwelling, to N. Depui for $6,250; also 112 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, two-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, to H. Walsh for $5,700; 648 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, two-story frame dwelling, lot 19.5¼ by 100 feet, to F. Shortmeyer for $3,150; also on foreclosure 1,015 Lexington Avenue, four-story brownstone dwelling, lot 17 by 70 feet, to the plaintiff, C. F. Kingsland, for $10,600; No. 1,017 adjoining, similar house and lot, to W. Boggs for $15,400.

Mr. W. M. Ryan sold at executor's sale the northeast corner of Houston and Greenwich Streets, five four-story brick tenements, plot 114.2 by 78.5 by 107.9 by 68 feet, to E. G. Coleman for $11,000.

Mr. W. Kennelly sold in partition, 121 and 123 Franklin Street, five-story iron building, lot 46 by 53.2 feet, to A. P. Babcock for $82,000; also, in foreclosure, Seventh Avenue, Williamsburg Bridge, west half of lot 1,000, map of Wakefield, 100 by 114 feet, to the plaintiff, C. H. White, for $2,500; also, in foreclosure, leaseholds of 519 and 521 West Twenty-eighth Street, as follows: No. 519 to F. J. Trolam for $4,300, and No. 521 for $4,750 to John Jordan.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, for a two-story stone and brick dwelling, by Wilhelmina R. Finley of 693 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 37.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a three-story frame tenement, by Joseph Samuels of 1,457 First Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 459 feet west of Trinity Avenue, for a two-story brick stable and dwelling, by Mary McNally of 161 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street owner; cost, $1,000.

Broadway and Bleecker Street, southeast corner, for a nine-story stone and brick store and warehouse, by Benjamin Lichtenstein of the Savoy Hotel, owner; cost, $125,000.

No. 111 Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, by Henry Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; cost, $22,000.

No. 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, for a two and three story and basement brick parish house dwelling, &c., by St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, owner; cost, $10,000.

King's Bridge Road, east side, 233.4 feet south of Columbine Avenue, for a one-story frame store, by Bernard McGarity of Fordham, owner; cost $400.

Seventieth Street, south side, 317 feet east of First Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by William A. Gallagher of 73 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

No. 78 Carmine Street for a six-story brick stable and storage house, by William F. Rohrig of Mount Vernon, owner; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Hallett D. Wilcox of 51 Manhattan Avenue, owner; cost, $38,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by Frederick O. Johannesen of Fox Street and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by same owner; cost, $60,000.

Baretto Street, east side, 212 feet north of Spofford Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Francis J. Mackey of Hunt's Point, owner; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner, for four five-story brick flats, by Clara E. Bliss of Hotel Endicott, owner; cost, $85,000.

Avenue B and Tenth Street, southeast corner, Unionport, for a one-story frame shed, by Louis Mussig of Unionport, owner; cost $300.

Blondale Avenue and Eastchester Road, southwest corner, by John Ritter of 139 East Forty-second Street, owner, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Elliott Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Olin Street, by John De Lazzari, owner; alterations to a two-story frame and brick hotel; cost, $500.

No. 320 Fifth Street, by Mayor, &c., New-York City; alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 407 and 409 East One Hundred and First Street, by E. S. and S. A. Murphy of 17 East Eighty-seventh Street, owners; alterations to a two-story brick stable and workshop; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 27.

DECATUR, or Norwood, Av, e s, 586.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; George Armstrong and wife to John R. Spencer LOT 122, map of the village of Bronxdale; 28.6x80.6x28.6x90; Mary C. Burlando to John De Carlo..... $10

NORTHERN Half of Lot 499, map of Arden property; Walter M. Taylor and wife to Charles D. Schirmer..... 1

16TH ST, n s, 517.4 ft w of 6th Av, 21.1x92x17.4x92.1; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee; Thomas John Rast..... 13,500

BOULEVARD, e s, 77.4 ft s of 78th St, 25.9xirregular; Leora H. Colman to Philip Donohue..... 16,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 132d St, 19.11 x80; John C. Hughes and wife to Mary E. McGinty..... 24,000

142D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Lucy E. Turner to George Heesemann..... 100

LOT 9,066, Section 98, map of Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Ottis W. Booth..... 702

MADISON AV, Lot 23, map by Thomas R. Ludlam, 23.10x100; Jacob Rozinski and wife to Henry Goodstein..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Goodstein and wife to Herman Broesel..... 1

PEARL ST, 291; Clarence D. Jones to Gertrude L. S. Sills..... 1

DIVISION ST, 277; Clinton Ogilvie and wife to John McMahon..... 15,500

PEARL ST, 291; Gertrude L. S. Sills to Clarence D. Jones..... 1

8TH ST, s s, 82.9 ft w of Avenue D, 65.9 x97.6; John M. Bowers and others to William F. Rohrig..... 1

10TH ST, 14 East; Howard H. Henry and others to Jacob H. Henry and others..... 1,028

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 67; August Ruff and wife to Henry R. Caplan..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; August Ruff and wife to Henry R. Caplan..... 30,000

WAVERLY PLACE, n w corner of Greene St, 100.8x33.6; Elizabeth A. L. Hyatt to Henry Corn..... 100

STANTON ST, 274; Benjamin Hollender and wife to Adolph Weinberger..... 14,450

LEWIS ST, 80; Adolph Weinberger and others to Benjamin Hollender..... 30,000

39TH ST, 147 East; Luz Diaz Govin to Amelia J. Govin..... 1,000

32D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Guy Richards, referee, to A. J. D. Wedemeyer..... 8,400

5TH AV, e s, 58.5 ft s of 54th St, 42x125; also strip in rear; Calanthe E. Dodworth to John D. Crimmins..... 172,000

SAME PROPERTY; Allen R. Dodworth and others to Calanthe E. Dodworth..... 1

95TH ST, n s, 81 ft e of Lexington Av, 26x100.8; William M. Walker to Pauline D. Walker..... 100

79TH ST, s s, 39 ft e of Madison Av, 18x80; John Lindsley, referee, to S. S. Howland..... 15,000

79TH ST, 48 East; Pinkus Nathan and wife to D. H. Davison..... 10

5TH AV, 962; John B. Smith and wife to Rowland A. Robbins..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 243.9 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Hyman Sonn and others to Simon Goetzel..... 24,000

107TH ST, 87 East; Charles Grandjean and wife to Mary A. MacDonald..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; James Carlew and wife to James McIntosh..... 100

137TH ST, 307 West; Emily K. Simonson to Fanny Kempner..... 10

120TH ST, 361 West; Henry Gerken and wife to Rachel Landorf..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 17x99.11; Annie C. Doyle to Elizabeth Tracy..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 125th St, 99.10x100; Horace C. Skinner and wife to Cyrus Clark..... 1

158TH ST, n s, Lot 94 map of Melrose, 50x102; Harry Overington and others to Matilda Williams..... 1

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 163.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x100; Marcus Nathan and wife to Henry C. Wyand..... 2,975

2D AV, s e s, s ¼ of Plot 37 map of Claremont; John J. Leddy, Jr., to Jeannette E. Leddy..... 1,250

FAIRMOUNT AV, s w s, n w part of Lot 8 map of Fairmount; Jane Gratacap to John H. Gratacap..... 5

175TH ST, s s, 756.5 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x148; Abraham Engelhard to Ronald McAdam..... 1,800

CARMINE ST, 78; Benjamin A. Sands and wife to William F. Rohrig..... 1

LENOX AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 130th St, 100x85; James Higgins and wife to James King..... 1

181ST ST, s s, 25 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; William H. Berjew and others to Sigmund Tenner..... 4,800

LOT 156 map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to John Hansen..... 100

148TH ST, n e corner of Courtlandt Av, 28.8x100; Wilhelm Rothe and wife to Thomas Loeser and wife..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Cornelius J. Mahoney; 549 Hudson and 114 Perry St..... $4,500

BISCHOFF, Henry, to Peter Heins; 875 Park Av, Wyoming, 10 years..... 900

ENO, Amos R., to Starlight Brothers; 172 Pearl St, 3 years..... 1,800

DEVLIN, James, to Henry Solomon; 134 to 138 7th Av, stores, &c., 5 years..... 2,400

MEYER, EIBE N. F., to H. W. Viemeister; 160 South St, 10 years..... 2,000

MOSER, Helen A., and another, guardian, to Ferdinand H. Mela; 708 Broadway, 21 years..... 6,000

ISAACS, Philip, to Max Tannenbaum; 15 Avenue B, 4 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BECKER, Ambrose W., and Rose M. Kennedy to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n s of 63d St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... $15,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon, and wives to William Wetter; s s of Washington Place, 74.8 ft e of Washington Square East, 1 year..... 60,000

SAME to Carl Rosenbaum; s s of Broadway, 70.1 ft n of 12th St., and adjoining property, 1 year..... 60,000

CLARK, Cyrus, and wife to the Bank of Savings of New-York, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 125th St, 3 years.. 110,000

COSTELLO, James E., and wife to Mary S. Taylor; s s of 168th St, 183.4 ft w of 10th Av, 6 months..... 6,600

COTTER, Nicholas, and wife to Alpheus J. Goddard; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 103d St; also Madison Av, n w corner of 89th St, 3 months..... 4,000

CRIMMINS, John D., to Calanthe E. Dodworth; s s of 5 Av, 58.5 ft s of 54th St, 3 years..... 120,000

CAPLAN, Henry R., and wife to John Ruff; 8th St, or St. Mark's Place, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, installments..... 13,000

CORN, Henry, to Elizabeth A. L. Hyatt; n w corner of Waverley Place and Greene St, 1 year..... 30,000

SAME to Julius Lowenthal; same property, 1 year..... 33,500

DOCTER, Simon, to executors, &c., of Marc Eidlitz; 16 East 113th St, 3 years. 32,000

DUNN, Maggie, to Tony Altieri; n s of 147th St, 475.4 ft w of Brook Av, secures material..... 2,063

SAME to Alice M. Holland; n s of 147th St, 556.4 ft w of Brook Av, secures material..... 425

DURAND, Harriet A., and Harvey to Matilda C. Ver Plank; 5 West 47th St, house, 5 years..... 15,000

DAVISON, David H., to Pinkus Nathan; 48 East 79th St, installments..... 20,000

DONOHUE, Philip, to Leora H. Colman; e s of Boulevard, 77.5 ft s of 78th St, 5 years..... 8,000

SAME to William L. Flanigan, manager, &c.; same property, demand..... 4,000

DEVLIN, William J., and wife to Cornelia W. Slade; n s of 135th St, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 1,150

DAVIDSON, Salomon, to Isaac Davidson; w s of 3d Av, 50.5 ft n of 17th St, 2 years..... 7,000

EINSTEIN, Rosanna and Benjamin F., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 80th St, 60.6 ft w of Park Av, 5 years. 20,000

GAHREN, Charles, and wife to the German Savings Bank; w s of Mount Morris Av, 20.11 ft n of 121st St, 1 year..... 2,500

HALLMAN, Myer, to Louis Marshall; n w corner of 2d Av, and 97th St, 3 years..... 21,000

THE HORGAN & SLATTERY COMPANY to Sarah J. Burby; 256 West 105th St, and 252 West 105th St, and 250 West 105th St, demand..... 1,350

HAEUSER, Augusta, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 1st Av, 25 ft n of 85th St, 1 year..... 10,000

JONES, Clarence D., to executors of Samuel Raub; 291 Pearl St, 5 years..... 21,000

JOHNSEN, Amund, and wife to Jacob Lion and others, 736 Broadway, 3 years. 50,000

MORRIS, Abram, and wife to Mary E. Andrews and others, trustees, &c., of Thomas Andrews, deceased; 127 East 106th St, 5 years..... 8,000

MACDONALD, Mary A., to Rose Grandjean; 87 East 107th St, 3 months..... 400

McINTOSH, James, to James Carlew; n s of 106th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 12,000

SAME and wife to same; same property, 1 year..... 16,000

McMAHON, John, and wife to Roger Donegan; s e corner of Division and Gouverneur Sts, 5 years..... 10,000

WEIL, William, and wife to the New-York Academy of Sciences; n s of 141st St, 175 ft e of Walnut Av, 3 years..... 3,000

NEWMAN, Michael, to Michael O'Keefe; s s of 135th St, 525 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years..... 1,000

POGGENBERG, Mary C., to the German Savings Bank of New-York; 415 East 57th St, 1 year..... 6,000

ROHRIG, William F., to John M. Bowers; s s of 8th St, 182.9 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year..... 20,000

SAME to same and B. A. Sands; same property, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 32,000

SAME to Benjamin A. Sands; 78 Carmine St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 10,800

SOHL, Henry A., and wife to Joanna M. Barber; s s of 149th St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years, installments..... 10,000

SAKARIASEN, Didrik, and wife and Andrew Larsen and wife to Susan A. Beadleston and others; e s of West End Av, 58.8 ft s of 69th St, 3 years..... 23,000

SAUL, William H., and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank; s e corner of 152d St and Union Av, 1 year..... 250

SIEBERT, Frank, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; s e corner of Delancey and Lewis Sts, 1 year..... 1,000

WEDEMEYER, Arnold J. D., to Thomas D. Stetson and another, trustees, &c., of Lucy A. Stetson; s s of 32d St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 7,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, to Harry Overington and Moses G. Wright; n s of 158th St, Lot 94, map of village of Melrose, 1 year..... 2,000

WEINBERGER, Adolph, to Benjamin Hollender; 274 Stanton St, 1 year..... 1,350

JACOBS, August, and wife to executor of Silvanus S. Townsend; e s of 2d Av, 50.7 ft s of 91st St, 5 years..... 16,000

SAME to Amelia B. Lazarus; e s of 2d Av, 175.7 ft s of 91st St, 5 years..... 16,000

SAME to Carl Fischer; s e corner of 2d Av and 91st St, 5 1-2 years..... 24,000

SAME to Ignatz Hoff; e s of 2d Av, 25.7 ft s of 91st St, 5 years..... 16,000

AU LOLA, M., to Mary Lappine; n s of 235th St, 475 ft e of Katonah Av, (four mortgages), 3 years..... 10,000

GORMLEY, Patrick O., and wife to the Blickbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; n e s of 187th St, Lot 87, map of Belmont Village, installments..... 3,000

HANSEN, John, and wife to Helena B. Acker; Lot 156, map of Section A Vyse estate, 3 years..... 3,000

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, installments..... 1,000

LEDDY, Jeannette E., to John J. Leddy, Jr.; s e s of 2d Av, being south ½ of Lot 2, map of Claremont, 5 years..... 950

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Charles D. Shirmer; Oak Drive, Lots 43 and 54, map (amended) of Bronxwood Park, 3 years.. 2,100

McADAM, Ronaldo, to Abraham Engelhard; s s of 175th St, 756.5 ft e of Franklin Av, 2 years..... 1,600

MURPHY, Mary, and husband to executors of Oscar Kress, deceased; n e corner of 9th Av and Walnut St, 2 years. 2,000

SCHUPP, Christiana, to Gertrude S. Davis; n s of 121st St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AARONS, Aaron, to Bernard Metzger, (two assignments)..... $4,000

ASH, Mark, to Alex Mackenzie and another, guardians of Rebecca E. Mackenzie, and others..... 2,000

COHEN, Zillah P., to the Title Guarantee & Trust Company..... 12,500

DANZIG, Joseph, to Aaron Aarons, (two assignments)..... 2

GARRISON, David, and others to Market and Fulton National Bank..... 1

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Emilie J. Murray..... 8,000

MINASIAN, George A., to Anna M. Minasian..... 2,000

MURTHA, Thomas, to Peter Doelger..... 1,500

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Hervey D. La Coste..... 500

REUKAUFF, Henry A., to the Market and Fulton National Bank, New-York..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank..... 175,000

THE SHALER & HALL QUARRY COMPANY to the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company..... 1

TAYLOR, Caroline S., executrix of Harriet Silliman, to Laura S. Carey..... 1

Lis Pendens.

147TH ST, n s, 156.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x99.11; William McElhinney against Eugene B. Smith, (notice of attachment.)

37TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; James H. Brady against Jennie R. Becker, (partition.)

LOTS 309 to 311, 316 to 320, 324 to 326, 334, 383, 382, 377, 392 to 395, 400, 410, 448 and 449, 208 and 401, on mortgage, map of Arden property, Westchester; Amelia E. Hayes against Harry Mills and others, ((22 actions to foreclose mortgages.)

106TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Edward P. Schell and others, executors, &c., of Josephine L. Peyton, against Bernard Rosenstock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

64TH ST, 116 and 118 West; Emily Gluf against Henrietta Levy, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LIVINGSTON PLACE, e s, 17.6 ft s of 10th St, 17.2x84; same against Jane P. Serrell, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

33D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Harriet Lawson, administratrix, against Catharine Wilson, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Hugh Brady and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 99.11x50.5; William H. Barnes, trustee, against George M. Martin, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEXINGTON AV and 102D ST, n e corner, 100.11x45; Nathaniel Wise against Louis Z. Bach and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

UNIVERSITY PLACE, e s, whole front between Waverley and Washington Places; William H. Sidway against American Book Company, owner; Robert L. Walsh, contractor, and W. Villaume, sub-contractor..... $384

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100; Adelbert S. Nichols against James J. Brown, owner and contractor.. 600

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of High Bridge Road, 83x100; Jeremiah Buckley against Clara M. Webster, owner; William McConnell, contractor..... 114

1ST ST, s s, 230 ft e of 4th Av, 75x200, to Shiel St; William Coogan against Henry Towner, owner and contractor.. 489

MADISON AV, n w corner of 89th St, 36.8x96.8; Paul G. Decker against Nicholas Cotter, owner and contractor..... 500

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 103d St, 25.5x100; same against same..... 500

FRANKLIN AV, 1,407 and 1,409; Catharine F. Farrell against Richard M. Christensen, owner and contractor..... 28

34TH ST, 310 to 320 East; John Hare against Marion Blumenthal, owner, and Thomas Earl and Thomas E. McLaughlin, contractors..... 228

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; William S. Shaw against Charles Fisher, owner; Fisher Brothers, contractors..... 595

MARMION AV, e s, 297.10 ft n of 177th St, 25.3x102, extending to Boulevard; Henry G. Schlick, jr., against Henry Heine or Charles H. Gerke, owners; Sabetti & Co., contractors..... 188

STEBBINS AV, e s, 160 ft n of Westchester Av, 150x45; Denis Mulligan against John Cornish, owner, and Michael Moriarty, contractor..... 20

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 40.11x110; Lewis L. Cook and Mary M. Mansfield against Theodore P. Sanders, owners, and Margaret Sanders, contractor..... 70

BROADWAY and Leonard St, n w corner, 25x100; Ernest W. Goldie against Southern Railroad Company, owners; Benjamin P. Goldie, contractor..... 6

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Why carry the risk yourself?

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ATTENTION OF THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

a strictly high-class residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished, carefully planned Dwellings just completed on

77TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS., THE CHOICEST residence section of the city.

These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

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Unlimited funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4 1-2, AND 5 PER CENT.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 Wall St.

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Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. BROKER. APPRAISER

WAKEFIELD PARK.

Choice building lots, one block from Wakefield Station, (24th Ward, New-York,) from $300 upward, on easy terms. REICHE, 315 Madison Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST SIXTY-SECOND STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, New-York County.—SUSANNA S. MINTURN, plaintiff, against HENRY O. KIRCHNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1896, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the mortgaged premises in the complaint in this action, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, running thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-second Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. Subject to all existing covenants against nuisances and agreements (if any) as to party walls.—Dated New-York, May 25th, 1896.

HAROLD S. RANKINE, Referee.

ROBERT S. MINTURN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 68 Broad Street, New-York, N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE

At Public Auction.

Saturday, May 30th

SALE COMMENCES AT 11 A. M.

60 DESIRABLE

Villa Plots

IN

SOUND VIEW PARK,

Near the Village of Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

By W. P. PURDY, Auctioneer.

This property is well located on high ground, affording good view of Long Island Sound. Macadamized roads, sidewalks, electric lights, and is within easy access to churches, schools, and stores, and within short distances of the American Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, Rye Beach, and Oakland Beach. Water and gas mains laid through streets.

TITLES GUARANTEED AND PROPERTY FULLY RESTRICTED.

Terms 10 per cent. on day of sale, 40 per cent. in 30 days, and 50 per cent. on Bond and Mtge. at 5 per cent. interest.

Trains leave Grand Central Depot hourly; carriages can be had at Rye Station to convey visitors to the property.

If stormy the sale will take place Saturday, June 6th, 1896.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of

GEO. R. READ, No. 9 Pine Street and No. 1 Madison Avenue, NEW-YORK CITY,

or W. P. PURDY, Auctioneer, Port Chester, N. Y., or Agent on property. (5283)

A.—GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON DECORATION DAY, MAY 30, 1896, SALE ABSOLUTE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AT O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUND at Morris Park Av. and Bronxdale Av. near Van Nest, Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City,

65 FINE LOTS

BEING A PORTION OF THE DOWING ESTATE, beautifully situated on high ground, no rock, city improvements, Croton water, gas, and electric lights, opposite Morris Park; Electric Railroad passes through the property.

5 CENTS FARE FROM 129TH ST.

Fine residential section. This is New-York City proper, and was before the passage of the Greater New-York bill; it now forms the 23d Ward, in the direct line of the city's growth; 17 minutes' ride from Harlem Bridge. A grand opportunity to buy cheap lots in New-York City.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST.

Take trolley via West Farms to Morris Park. Maps and further particulars with Geo. R. Read, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine Street, or No. 1 Madison Avenue; and Wm. G. Mulligan, Attorney, northwest corner of 3d Av. and 177th St.

SALE RAIN OR SHINE.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, THURSDAY, MAY 28, noon; at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

174 CHOICE LOTS

IMMEDIATELY JOINING

NEW 183D STREET STATION,

HARLEM R. R. RAPID TRANSIT.

Desirably situated on

WEBSTER AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, VANDERBILT AVE., TIEBOUT, RYER, & CRESTON AVES., NORTH OF TREMONT, 24TH WARD, N. Y.

ON LINE OF CONCOURSE.

Splendid location for business and residences; city improvements, sewers, water, gas.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Title guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser.

TAKE 3D AVE. TROLLEY DIRECT TO LOTS.

Maps with Merrill & Rogers, Attorneys, 111 Broadway; C. A. Becker, 751 Tremont Ave.; James L. Wells and Charles A. Berrian, Auctioneers, 59 Liberty Street.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—154 West 85th St.; a two-story and basement house; 8 rooms and bath.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MARIA BRANDT, plaintiff, against JOHANN HARGENS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date May 1st, 1896, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of May, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the following described premises, namely:

FIRST PARCEL.

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, distant seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street with the easterly side of College Avenue, and running thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said College Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly, twenty-four feet; and thence northerly and again parallel with College Avenue fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

SECOND PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of College Avenue, distant twenty-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street with the easterly side of College Avenue, and running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with College Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street seventy-five feet to the easterly side of College Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly side of College Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York City, May 5th, 1896.

JAMES M. VARNUM, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—JOHN H. HAYWARD, surviving trustee for Amanda M. Halsted, under the will of John R. Hayward, deceased, plaintiff, against ALMIRA CHURCH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 28th day of May, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain house and lot of ground, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and known by the Street Number 129 East One Hundred and First Street, and bounded and contained as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said One Hundred and First Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the Lexington Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches, thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and First Street, twenty-five feet, thence southerly parallel with said avenue, and through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches, to One Hundred and First Street, and thence easterly along said street twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning. Being the same premises this day conveyed to the said party of the first part by Jacob Hays and others, trustees, &c., and this mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money, the easterly wall of the said house being also a party wall.—Dated, New-York, May 5th, 1896.

EDWARD VAN INGEN, Referee.

CUDLIPP & GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 Pine Street,